DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Probably rain and cooler to-night; fresh east to south-east winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,529. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅜c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 7¼c.

FOREIGN.—The war situation in South Africa is still a matter of conjecture. It is rumored that the Boers have been repulsed at Mafeking, and are attacking Vryburg. The Free State forces threaten an immediate movement on Colesberg and Aliwal North. The British forces at Kimberley are confident of holding out, but have sent a request for immediate dispatch of relief forces. Two thousand Boers, with sixteen field guns, moved to Dannhauser to cut off Dundee from Glencoe and Ladysmith, it is presumed, but later they retired to Inganan. It is feared that Dutch farmers will join the Boers. Free State troops have cut telegraph wires and destroyed railway tracks at Norval's Point on the Free State southern border. A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says President Andrade is preparing to leave the city, and Gen. Castro is master of the situation. A plot has been unearthed in Santo Domingo involving an attempt to assassinate Gen. Jimenes and Gen. Vasquez, the Provisional President. Gen. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison will dine Thursday with King Leopold at Brussels. The Viceroy of India is about to visit the plague and famine districts of the country.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A Brooklyn mother offered $10,000 to five doctors who were vainly trying to save her young daughter from choking to death. The child had swallowed a button, which lodged in her windpipe.

Page 2.

Clifton G. Raynor and Miss Nellie Frankenberg, daughter of S. H. Frankenberg of Brooklyn, were secretly married last July. The announcement was made yesterday, although it transpires that young Raynor unconsciously betrayed the fact indirectly to his father-in-law during his wife's illness last August.

It is reported in Manila that the insurgents plan an attack with 12,000 troops on Iloilo, and intend, in the event of success, to slaughter all Americans.

Page 3.

The Bar Association last evening adopted the report of its Committee on Judicial Nominations, which, in the case of several candidates, was very severe.

Tammany's campaign against Assemblyman Mazet was opened last night, when speeches were made bitterly denouncing the Chairman of the investigating committee.

Page 4.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt held a conference yesterday with his uncle, W. K. Vanderbilt, and with counsel.

Several steamships which had been held outside the Hook on account of the fog were able to come into port yesterday.

Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department spoke yesterday of the report of the special committee of the State Board of Charities on the care of destitute children in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Page 5.

The State of Louisiana has applied for an injunction against Texas to prevent the freight quarantine on goods from New Orleans.

Page 8.

Gen. Shafter retired yesterday from the regular army because of age. He will retain command of the Department of the Pacific until he is retired as a volunteer.

The American National Bowling Tournament opened last night at the Germania Alleys.

At the meeting of the Citizens' Committee to perpetuate the Dewey arch yesterday J. Edward Simmons was elected Treasurer instead of Cornelius N. Bliss.

Page 11.

Plans are quietly maturing for a consolidation of paper manufacturing concerns representing a capital of $50,000,000.

Page 14.

Controller Coler has suggested a plan which the Board of Estimate approves, that all publicly supported circulating libraries shall be merged in the New York Public Library.

The public school teachers of Brooklyn have been paid no part of their salaries since June last. The September pay rolls are held to be illegal by City Superintendent Maxwell.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 12.

POISONED BY RIBBON INK.

Death Resulted from Effort to Break Fever Blister with Fingers Stained by Typewriter.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—To-morrow morning there will be buried from St. Xavier's Church, at solemn requiem high mass, the remains of Miss Mary Laughlin, aged eighteen, of 519 Torrence Road. Miss Laughlin died from blood poisoning and with terrible agony.

She was poisoned by the blue ink that is used on typewriter ribbons. A small, insignificant, and almost imperceptible fever blister on her lip was the means by which the death-dealing substance was conveyed into her blood. The young lady, who was employed by the Amberg & Brill Toy Company, a little over a week ago noticed that a small fever blister had appeared on her lower lip.

She had been at work at her typewriter and her fingers were stained with the blue ink used on the ribbon. She had also been using a blue indelible pencil, and the stain from this was also on her fingers. In trying to break the blister Miss Laughlin placed the stained finger on it and in a short time she felt a sharp pain in her face. This was followed by a slight swelling.

Finally the pain became almost unbearable and her lip began to swell badly and turned black. Miss Laughlin sought medical aid, and everything that medical skill could do was done, but the poison permeated her system and her life was sapped away by the deadly stuff, her death seeming a merciful relief from the torture of the subtle poison. Her face was distorted and her skin almost as black as coal. The poisoned lip had swollen to gigantic proportions, and nothing could reduce it.

MEAT CHEAPER IN CHICAGO.

Marketmen Receive First Benefit—No Change for Householders.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Meats of every kind, beef included, have taken a slight drop in prices during the last two days, dressed beef falling 25 cents per 100 pounds.

The marketmen have full benefit of the reduction earlier than the restaurant keepers. The latter, are, in most cases, under monthly contracts for their beef, and will consequently have to stand the recent high scale of prices for two weeks to come. The householders have seen no evidence of the change.

To Aid the "Little Mothers."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The Little Mothers' Aid Association of New York City was incorporated to-day. The object is to give Summer day outings to little girls who have no share in the vacations provided by the Fresh Air Fund, being constantly occupied in the care of their younger brothers and sisters while their mothers are at work. It further purposes to provide schools for the instruction of these girls in the making and mending of clothes, the selection, preparation, and cooking of food in a hygienic manner; to advise them in the care of infants and their own bodies, and to develop their social tendencies in a wholesome manner.

COLUMBIA LEAVES SHAMROCK BEHIND

British Yacht Loses by More Than Ten Minutes.

NO FLUKES IN THE CONTEST

Defender's Fine Windward Work in Challenger Weather.

BOTH QUICK IN STAYS.

Beaten Fairly, Says Sir Thomas Lipton—Mr. Iselin Not Surprised at the Result—Few Excursion Boats Out.

CORRECTED TIME.

	H. M. S.
Columbia	4:53:53
Shamrock	5:04:01

After seven failures to accomplish the feat, the first of the series of races for the America's Cup was sailed yesterday. The result was that the American yacht crossed the finish line the victor by more than ten minutes. There was not much enthusiasm at the line, because from the start to the finish the race had been a procession, with Columbia constantly increasing a lead which she established soon after crossing the line at the beginning of the contest.

The race was a surprise to those who became alarmed at the challenger's showing in the light airs of the first week of the attempts to sail the race, but it was not so much of an eye-opener to those who had carefully examined the two yachts when they were out of the water and their lines could be seen. There were no flukes in the contest. It was a clean and fair test of the comparative merits of the two yachts, and those who had been uneasy as to the future fate of the cup felt much relieved at the outcome.

It was not an ideal day for yachting. The sky was covered with gray clouds, driving along before the easterly breeze. The air was damp, and there was a fine mist which almost amounted to rain. It penetrated every lung and it made every wrap damp and limp. The sea was not rough, however, and there was no chance for the landsman to suffer the discomforts which are the usual attendants of a roll and a tumble when the seas are lifting their hoary heads up to windward.

Out through a low-lying curtain of sombre mist the yachts and the excursion fleet went in the early morning, the spectators being hardly in time to witness the prompt start of the race. The yachts loomed throughout the day in the smother of the mist, a pair of huge white spectres with the splash of the milky foam under their lee rails, indistinct shapes stealing over the wrinkled surface of the dun sea.

HOPELESS FROM THE START.

Together they rushed over the line at the start, and then they began to part company, not because the challenger was willing to leave the defender, but because she could not help herself. Steadily and surely Columbia left Shamrock behind her, and at the outer mark there were nearly ten minutes of time between the two.

The race as a decision of victory was over in the first two tacks. After that it resolved itself into a demonstration of the amount by which Columbia could defeat her would-be rival. Capt. Hogarth put into use every one of the expedients known to the racing skipper to diminish the constantly growing distance between his yacht and the defender of the cup, but all to no avail. The product of the Herreshoff designing board had the heels and the challenger had the uphill fight.

The scene at the outer mark was not an inspiring one. The sea was smothered in the gray mist and the mark was a small, dim shape showing through it. The chill wind whistled only moderately out of the east, and the two yachts seemed to be very slow in reaching the mark after it was sighted. The lead of the defender of American yachting supremacy was so long that all excitement was dead, and the whistles of the saluting vessels as the leader rounded the mark were dull and almost inaudible.

A few cheers rang across the water as the champion spread her wings for the homeward flight and swept away toward the final mark, and then there was a weary wait while the unfortunate challenger worked her way up to the turning point and weathered the mark with no little difficulty. She started on her homeward journey with her antagonist hopelessly ahead of her and the accompanying fleet nearly all abreast of the leading boat. It was a dispiriting scene for those who had pinned their faith on the British yacht.

All the way home the champion from a point abreast of Shamrock was a shapeless mass almost lost in the mist, and when she rushed across the line at the finish in a freshening wind the cheers and whistles which saluted her could not be heard by those on the defeated vessel. Only the clouds of steam which blew from the whistles could be seen, and then ten long minutes elapsed before Shamrock crossed the line, a badly beaten yacht. It must have been a crushing blow for the confident crew of Shamrock and the sanguine Sir Thomas Lipton.

WAS SHAMROCK WEATHER.

Columbia's victory will delight every lover of yachting, aside from all feelings of National pride, because it demonstrated that the American yacht can beat the British in going to windward in such weather as that of yesterday, and it was to beat the American model in this sort of weather that Shamrock was designed. The conditions at the start were wind east-southeast, and blowing ten knots an hour, sea smooth, tide on the ebb, and sky overcast.

The wind held true, and neither yacht was benefited by any unexpected shift. The breeze lightened considerably before the yachts reached the outer mark, and after they had rounded it the wind fell quite light. But between 3 and 3:30 it freshened up again, and before the yachts had reached the home mark it went up to ten knots an hour again.

In the beat to windward there were some brief periods when the breeze reached a higher speed than ten knots, but neither of the yachts was helped by the changes. It was the fact that Columbia could beat her opponent on the wind that brought joy to yachtsmen yesterday. The story of this part of the race is easily summed up.

Shamrock crossed the starting line 8 seconds ahead of Columbia, but Capt. Barr had the weather berth. Columbia at once began to outfoot her antagonist, and every one who had watched her in her races with Defender knew that she was about to treat the challenger as she had treated the stanch old trial horse. Slowly and relentlessly she crept up on the weather side of Shamrock, and it was not long after the start when the challenger began to resort to the struggling tactics of a beaten yacht.

COLUMBIA POINTS HIGHER.

Capt. Hogarth began his up-hill labors by ramping Shamrock off and making her go fast through the water. If he had any hope that Columbia's helm would be eased for this reason, he was mistaken, for every sheet on the cup defender is marked at the point where it must be held for the yacht's most effective work to windward, and Capt. Barr knows just what helm she carries.

Capt. Hogarth discovered very early in the race that when he made Shamrock point as high as Columbia the green yacht would not go as fast as the white one, and when he gave the challenger her head she rapidly fell off to leeward, and at the same time did not foot much faster than the American craft. So he next tried to gain ground by inducing Capt. Barr to go into a contest at short tacking.

The American yacht's skipper was nothing loath to try conclusions with his antagonist on this ground. Shamrock has been much praised for her smartness in stays, and she deserves the praise. But in yesterday's bout at short tacks Columbia unquestionably worsted her. The American yacht seemed to go about as quickly as her rival, and never lost her speed. A very brief wrestle at short tacks satisfied Capt. Hogarth, and thenceforward it was a mere matter of form for Shamrock to go over the course. The only question was how much Columbia would beat her.

On long tacks Columbia's manifest superity in footing was a joy to see. She constantly gained ground, and, furthermore, she contrived to eat out to windward in a manner that seemed amazing, or would have seemed so to any one who had not seen her treat Defender to a similar exhibition of smartness. Capt. Hogarth, having tried all the expedients, and getting no stalsfactory results from them, contented himself at the end with plain sailing, and struggled to get his boat around the outer mark with the least posible loss of ground.

DEFEATED SKIPPER'S TACTICS.

At the very end of the outward leg of the course he had recourse to the utmost pinching of the Shamrock, and he literally forced her up to the mark by a series of half boards, which threatened to kill her way and to put her in irons. These were the tactics of a defeated skipper, and while they showed pluck and skill, they also proved that the sailing master of the challenger knew that his vacht had met her fate.

On rounding the outer mark both yachts showed smartness in handling their canvas, and the critics of the management of Columbia could see nothing with which to find fault. The spinnaker on the defender was set quickly and it was speedily drawing and doing all its allotted work. Her balloon jib topsail was also set quickly, and she went away at a rattling pace.

Shamrock's sails were also set with skill and judgment at this point, though in the sail handling on the beat out Columbia had the better of it. The defender carried the same canvas all the way on the beat to windward, and never once changed the set of it.

Shamrock started out with a jibtopsail a size larger than a baby, and it set her to leeward, or, at any rate, Capt. Hogarth thought that was the cause of her falling off. He took it in, and then he did no better, so he set it again. There was nothing in the wind to call for this change of canvas, and it can only be credited to anxiety aroused by the constant gain of the defender of the cup.

On the run home the regular running canvas was carried on both yachts. Columbia continued to gain in spite of the fact that the breeze, after falling light for a time, freshened, and the Shamrock, being then the windward yacht, got the benefit of the increase of force before her antagonist did.

There was no seaway at any time in the race that could have had any influence on the result. Neither yacht ever had her lee rail in the water, and there was no heaving of foam upon the decks. If the air had not been full of the driving mist, it would have been a dry race.

To sum up the matter, Columbia yesterday showed herself to be much better than Shamrock at going to windward in the conditions which prevailed, and to be a little better at running off. She won a very decisive victory.

WHAT BOTH SIDES SAY.

Sir Thomas Lipton took his defeat with the spirit of a true sportsman. "It was a fair and square race," said he, when seen on board the Erin. "We were beaten fairly. No two boats ever sailed a better race, and they were equally well handled as far as I could see."

Speaking of the Columbia, Sir Thomas said: "She is a fine, fast boat, and she was splendidly sailed. We gave her three rousing cheers, and her people responded right heartily. Mr. Iselin and those associated with him on board are honorable men, and I wish to say that it is a pleasure to sail against such competitors."

Asked if he wished to say something about the Shamrock, Sir Thomas replied: "My boat was well sailed, and the sails were well handled. I have no complaint to make at all. As I said before, it was a square race and we were fairly beaten. We shall have another race to-morrow, I hope, and I think there will be plenty of wind for both yachts."

All those on board the Erin who saw the race agreed with Sir Thomas that both yachts were sailed on their merits.

The "absence flag" had just been hauled down on the tender St. Michaels, when a reporter called to see Mr. Iselin. With Mrs. Iselin and a party of friends he had just made a landing from Columbia, and was standing aft of the little pilot house. There was no particular sign of exultation on his face, though he looked very well satisfied.

"I do not know," said he, "that I have any particular comment to make. We won to-day because we had the better boat. I have felt that all along; now others, I think, will admit it. We are ready to race to-morrow, and as for wind and sea, we are prepared to take our chances with both.

"The boat sailed well to-day. During the race we did not have a hitch or accident of any sort. Everything stood the strain in a perfect manner."

HOW THE RACE WAS SAILED.

Columbia Went Right Along About Her Business, Leaving Shamrock to Try the Experiments.

When old Sol climbed aloft in the heavens yesterday morning the blanket of sea fog that drifted in Sunday night was thicker and more dense than ever, and even the most enthusiastic yachtsmen predicted another failure. Not a breath of air was stirring, and the voices of the barkers for the various excursion steamers were as still and small as the conscience of a tugboat Captain.

The few that did start were assured that there would be another failure, and even the experts who have predicted breezes from time to time declined to make another prophecy. A dozen craft managed to obtain sufficient passengers to make the trip without its proving a too serious loss, and between nine and half-past cast off from their respective piers and crept slowly seaward through the mist.

Capt. Evans and his patrol fleet of revenue cutters remained on the anchorage at Tompkinsville until the Bay Ridge shore could be seen dimly and a fresh breeze from the southeast had lifted the gray curtain somewhat. The signal to get under way was then sent up to the yard on the flagship Manning, and speed cones were swung aloft denoting full speed.

The yachts had started from their moorings in the Horse Shoe early, and when the patrol boats reached the Sandy Hook Lightship were manoeuvring for position, darting hither and thither like a pair of giant butterflies, their acres of snowy canvas looming up white and ghostly in the haze.

Both carried intermediate clubtopsails in addition to their lower sails and had baby jibtopsails up in stops. The preparatory gun boomed out promptly at 10:45, the blue Peter fluttered up to the truck of the foremast, and a red ball swung aloft to the spring stay of the committee boat. The race was to be fifteen miles to windward and return, and the easterly wind made the first leg of the course to windward. Both yachts tore through the little heave of sea in exhilarating fashion as they came up to the starting line, both on the starboard tack and with lee rails almost awash.

YACHTS CROSS THE LINE.

Shamrock crossed the line at 11:01:03, breaking out her baby jibtopsail as she slipped over, a smother of foam under her lee bow, and a cascade of sparkling crystals flying high above the bolt ropes of her headsails. Columbia was on her weather quarter three seconds later in crossing the line, but holding a better position, and also broke out her baby jibtopsail. Both were well along on their course before the handicap gun was fired and the starting signals lowered.

In the fine ten-knot breeze that was sweeping across the sea there was no appreciable difference in the set of the sails on either craft. The clubtopsail on the Irish aspirant for international honors was slightly larger than the corresponding sail on the Columbia, and her jibtopsail was longer on the luff and broader on the foot than that carried by her rival.

In maneuvring for position at the start Capt. Barr had obtained the weather berth, though slightly astern, and Columbia began to outfoot Shamrock and to eat out to windward of her. Seeing this Capt. Hogarth gave the Shamrock her heels for a time and let her romp off.

At 11:16:30 Shamrock went on port tack. Columbia followed immediately, and when the tack was completed Columbia was on Shamrock's weather bow and fully 100 yards dead to windward. Shamrock at once began to romp off again in a vain attempt to get out from under her lee. Columbia kept right on pointing high and footing at her old familiar speed, and it looked as if Shamrock were already beaten.

As soon as Shamrock was out from under Columbia's lee, she luffed up again and pointed well, but the Columbia's course was 300 yards to windward of that held by the challenger, and both seemed to be traveling at about the same speed.

Shamrock's baby jibtopsail was considerably longer on the luff than that of Columbia, and this did not do her any good in the ten-knot breeze. It must have helped to sag her off to leeward and thus prevent her from pointing high. The tack of her clubtopsail was not set taut, either, and this did not help her any.

RAMPING OFF SHAMROCK GIVEN UP.

The struggle on this tack was very pretty. Shamrock was constantly ramping off to get out from under her antagonist's lee. As soon as she had succeeded in doing so and got a clear wind again she would luff and hold the same course as Columbia. Then the American yacht would promptly begin to outfoot her, and would crawl up on her weather beam.

At 11:32:30 Shamrock went on the starboard tack. Columbia, of course, at once followed suit. It was now plainly to be seen that Columbia was nearly a quarter of a mile dead to windward. Again Shamrock was sailed well off in order to give her plenty of speed.

It seemed to be the only hope of Capt. Hogarth to sail over more ground than Columbia and do it faster. But this is a very hopeless sort of chance in a race to windward, where every inch gained toward the mark even at a slow pace is worth six inches sailed fast but not up toward the wind.

Although the wind had not freshened, but was still blowing a good sailing breeze, Shamrock's topsail yard was bent far backward above the topmast, and the leech of her clubtopsail consequently bagged very badly.

Capt. Hogarth had now discovered that his tactics of ramping Shamrock off in the hope of footing enough faster than Columbia to enable him to sail around her would not work to the advantage of the Irish yacht, and so he decided to see whether he could not gain something by making use of the challenger's famous smartness in making short tacks. Her speed in stays had been regarded by her people as something little short of wonderful, and in the three attempts to sail the race in the light airs of last week Columbia had not shown how smart she was at this same business.

At 1:47 Capt. Hogarth made a feint of turning to the port tack, but as soon as Shamrock was up in the wind he paid her off on the starboard tack again. Columbia went on the port tack when Shamrock made the feint, and it looked for a moment as if the trick of Capt. Hogarth was successful, but the next instant Columbia went back to the starboard tack with a celerity that brought a flush of joy to the cheeks of every one of her lovers.

EQUALLY AS QUICK IN STAYS.

At 11:47:30 Shamrock went on the port tack, this time really, and Columbia at once followed her lead. The challenger did not hold the new board for any length of time, but at 11:50:30 went on the port tack. Columbia held her leg for half a minute longer and followed her antagonist to the port tack. She was now nearly half a mile to windward of the Irish yacht, and was apparently still gaining distance.

At 11:51:30 Shamrock went on the starboard tack, and in one minute the defender of the cup imitated her example. Columbia now held a commanding position on the weather bow of the challenger. At 11:52:45, just 15 seconds after Columbia's last tack, Shamrock went on the port tack, and at 11:54:45 Columbia followed suit.

About this time it occurred to Capt. Hogarth that he had had enough of this game, for Columbia was doing quite as well as Shamrock in the matter of quickness in stays, and it seemed to be proved that Shamrock's remarkable superiority in this department of sailing was only in light airs.

Shamrock now held her port leg for a time, for six minutes she stood on, and then she went on the starboard tack again. Columbia held on for exactly a minute longer and then went about. She was now fully half a mile to windward of her opponent, showing that she had lost nothing in the series of short tacks.

Shamrock now returned to her ramping-off tactics, and as the wind was a little better she gave a pretty exhibition of footing with

Continued on Page 2.

$10,000 FOR CHILD'S LIFE.

Mrs. Geralde Made This Offer to Five Doctors Vainly Trying to Save Her Daughter from Strangulation.

With a distracted mother urging them to their best efforts with the offer of a reward of $10,000, five Brooklyn doctors labored in vain yesterday to save her child from death by strangulation.

The mother is Mrs. Vincent Geralde of 272 State Street, Brooklyn, and the child was her two-year-old daughter Annie. The physicians who strove vainly to save the child's life were doctors of the neighborhood, summoned one after the other.

Yesterday morning the child was fretful, and Mrs. Geralde gave her a button bag to amuse herself with. When Mrs. Geralde went into another room for a few moments, the child opened the bag and took from it a big bone button. She placed it in her mouth and it slipped down her throat, lodging in the windpipe. Mrs. Geralde heard the child gasping for breath and hurried into the room. The mother frantically tried to dislodge the button. Finding her efforts unavailing, she sent for a physician. This doctor came at once, but tried in vain to get the button from the child's throat. Mrs. Geralde, almost beside herself with fear, hurriedly summoned two other physicians of the neighborhood.

The continued efforts of the three physicians, however, failed to dislodge the button, and they despaired of saving the child's life. Mrs. Geralde would not give up hope, and, thinking they might know of some method of dislodging the button which the physicians in attendance had not tried, she called in two more doctors.

The five doctors soon agreed that it was hopeless to try to save the child's life. They told Mrs. Geralde that they had employed every method known to them to get the button out, but that it could not be dislodged.

"Oh, do not let her die," she cried. "I will give you one thousand dollars if you save her."

The doctors shook their heads, but continued working on the child. Little Annie was slowly dying, and the physicians told the mother that her daughter could live but a few minutes.

"I would give my own life for hers," said the mother pitifully. "Save her, and I will give you five thousand dollars."

The doctors looked at each helplessly and shook their heads again.

"I will give you ten thousand dollars. I can pay you; only save her."

"It is useless," said one of the doctors, turning away from the little girl. "The child is dead."

AUTOMOBILES AND PATRIOTISM.

Editor Harmsworth of London Buys Machines to Aid Local Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Patriotism is receiving a liberal interpretation in the methods of Alfred Harmsworth, the London editor, according to a publication issued by the State Department to-day. Mr. Harmsworth is buying up automobiles and inducing other rich men to buy them simply to spur British manufacturers into realizing the importance of the horseless carriage and making the British article equal to the American and French. The department's authority for this statement is Murat Halstead, Consul at Birmingham.

He says he thinks Mr. Harmsworth will not object to his informing the State Department of the fact. Mr. Harmsworth publishes an "automobile column" in his newspaper, The London Daily Mail, with a further view to awakening wealthy Britons to the new patriotism.

ODD ADVICE TO EXPORTERS.

Paraguay Likes Goods with Religious Trade Marks, Consul Ruffin Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Consul John N. Ruffin, at Asunçion, who has been urging Americans to take advantage of the great trade openings in Paraguay, has followed up his former communications by one in which he gives some hints as to how cotton exporters can best build up a trade.

He is very much in earnest, but there is a somewhat humorous side to the glimpse he gives of Paraguayan business methods. For instance, he suggests that a little piety in the trade mark, if one is exporting bleached cottons, is a good thing. "Trade marks which seem to have religious bearings like the Star of Bethlehem," he says, "take very well here."

Other hints as to the peculiarities and prejudices of the Paraguayans are: "While our goods show their superiority in texture, &c., after they are washed, their quality does not influence the people. They want something that looks well and at the same time feels well—a smooth, compact surface. They do not care if it is nearly all starchy after it has been worn or washed out, they buy a new piece because it is cheap."

Finally, Consul Ruffin gives this insight into the Paraguayan preferences: "The goods should always come in book fold, with the trade mark covering the whole front, if possible. It should be in glaring colors, and the goods should have ribbon around them."

NEW BRUNSWICK GAS COMPANY.

The Sale for $350,000 Completed and the New Directory Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 16.—The sale of the New Brunswick Gas Light Company for $350,000 to Eisele & King, insurance brokers, of Newark, was effected here to-day at the National Bank of New Jersey, when Cashier Henry G. Parker was paid for all the stock held by him in trust for the stockholders. Considerably over 90 per cent. of the entire 5,000 shares was sold at $70 per share. The new concern will retain City Treasurer J. Bayard Kirkpatrick as President of the company and Lafferd Totten as Treasurer. The Directorate will be made up of these officers and ex-Assemblyman John C. Eisele, Nathan King, George K. Halsey, and Halsey Barrett, all of Newark.

Mr. King said that bonds of the company to the amount of $400,000 have been underwritten. The original capitalization of the local company was $100,000. Recent sales of the stock were under $50, and the par value of the shares is $20. It is said that Eisel & King will sell out to the United Gas Improvement Company, but they do not admit this.

ITALIANS STRIKE FROM SPITE.

Will Not Work in a Maine Quarry Till Americans Are Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 16.—Serious trouble is caused by the Italian stonecutters who were recently employed to take the places of the strikers in the works of the Mount Waldo Granite Company at Frankfort.

A few days ago one of the Italians assaulted an American workman. The American made a complaint, and the Italian was discharged. All the Italian cutters quit work when they heard of it and have since remained out, declaring that they will not go to work again until all the Americans have been discharged. The company has large contracts on hand and has been greatly embarrassed this season by labor troubles. The Italian workmen number about 150.

House Where Lincoln Died Renovated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The house in which President Lincoln died, in Tenth Street, between E and F Streets, has been renovated in accordance with the act of Congress. The building was in poor condition and was conspicuous among the other houses on the block for its shabby aspect. Col. Bingham of the Engineer Corps has reported to the War Department that the building has been put in excellent condition. It is now used as a museum of Lincoln relics.

After being tired and cold on Yacht Races, rest and be comfortable on Hudson River Day Boats. Music. Steam Heated.—Adv.

KIMBERLEY CALLS FOR RELIEF FORCES

Troops Are Confident of Holding Out, but Ask Help.

BOERS ATTACK VRYBURG

Rumor Also Says They Were Repulsed at Mafeking.

It Is Feared Dutch Farmers Will Join Boers—Free State Forces Threaten Colesberg and Aliwal North.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The war news is still in the region of surmise. There are rumors that the Boers have been repulsed at Mafeking and are attacking Vryburg.

A Cape Town paper has a dispatch from the Orange River stating that the telegraph wires have been cut between Vryburg and Kimberley, and it is believed that the Boers are taking advantage of the presence of a large gathering of disloyal farmers at Vryburg celebrating Nachtmaal to attack the town, hoping that the farmers will assist them against the British.

The same dispatch says that the British force at Kimberley is confident of its ability to hold out, but urges the immediate dispatch of a relief force.

This question of a possible rising of the Dutch farmers in the northern portions of Cape Colony is very important.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Colesberg has been inquiring regarding the matter, and, on the whole, thinks the chances are against a rising. He bases his opinion on the prospect of good crops after four lean years, which he believes will predispose the farmers to peace. Nevertheless, there is serious disloyalty and much anti-British agitation in these districts.

The Daily Mail's correspondent asserts that Sir Alfred Milner is worked to death and that Cape Town is surging with bitter resentment at what is called the Schreiner Cabinet's betrayal of Mafeking by its constant refusal to send a volunteer force of artillery thither. Many residents of Cape Town have relatives at Vryburg, and they are furious with Messrs. Merriman and Sauer, respectively Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Public Works, and the Ministers are mobbed whenever they appear in public. Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, has gone to the country in order to escape the outbursts of indignation.

On Sunday night the streets were filled with angry citizens, and it was feared that rioting would occur. This, combined with the pressure of the Imperial Government, brought the Schreiner Government to a sense of its peril, as well as of its duty, and moved it to decide to call out the volunteers.

The volunteers are 7,000 strong and have eleven pieces of artillery.

Dispatches from the Cape continue to be very meagre, but they include an important message from Glencoe Camp, dated 3:35 o'clock Monday afternoon, announcing that the Boer commandoes, estimated at 2,000 men, with 16 field guns, which invaded Natal through Laing's Nek, and, after occupying Newcastle, advanced to Dannhauser, with the probable intention of cutting off Dundee from Glencoe and Ladysmith, retired on Ingagan yesterday evening, their transport service being reported defective. This will delay indefinitely the anticipated and hoped-for assault on the strong British position at Glencoe. It is supposed that this force is commanded by Viljoen and comprises the German gunners.

Another dispatch reports activity and a threatened immediate advance on the part of the Free State commando on Colesburg and Aliwal North, on the southern frontier. The Boers' advance patrol, the dispatch says, go to the frontier bridge nightly to keep watch, firing shots at intervals as signals. It is believed the enemy intends shortly to try to rush the railway station with the help of artillery posted on a ridge commanding the town.

The Orange Free State troops have cut the telegraph wires and destroyed the railway track at Norval's Point, just across the Free State southern border.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The gradual cutting off of outlying points at the scene of hostilities in South Africa from telegraphic communication reduces the accurate news obtainable to a minimum. Thus far, however, no reliable information has been received of any actual fighting outside the affair at Kraalpan and occasional exchanges of shots at various outposts. There is no lack of circumstantial stories regarding fighting at various points, but these are scarcely published before they are denied.

The contents of Saturday's papers vividly recalled the memorable Saturday in 1898 when the American Line steamship Paris was circumstantially reported captured half a dozen times in British waters.

The only salient facts in this morning's telegrams are that the Boers have advanced beyond Newcastle and formed a laager near Dannhauser, about twelve miles north of Dundee, and that Kimberley is isolated and probably invested.

Kimberley has thus become the immediate centre of interest. The latest message from Kimberley, prior to the cutting of the telegraph and railway by the Boers, says:

"All the troops at Kimberley are well."

As there are 5,000 troops there, there is little anxiety for the safety of the town, especially as the Boer forces are said to be only of about the same strength. Many stories of brisk fighting at that point are in circulation, but, although the forces are likely to have come into contact, all alleged details must be regarded as premature and speculative, especially if the report be true that the Orange Free State troops are now in complete possession of the railway from Kimberly to the Orange River, seventy miles away.

The alleged virulence of the Boer attacks upon Mafeking and Kimberley can readily be understood when it is realized that Bechuanaland is to the Boers what Alsace-Lorraine is to France.

It is therefore probable that both towns will be forced to undergo a long and dreary investment before the British are in a position to send a relieving column.

On the other side of the country the Boers are closing around the British outposts and have already come into touch with them and exchanged shots.

Advices from Cape Town relate that excitement is kept up there by ceaseless reports of battles, but that little uneasiness is visible in official circles, where the opinion prevails that Mafeking and Kimberley are safe. It is thought, too, that the Boers are not likely to attack Vryburg, in Bechuanaland, owing to the fact that the population of that district is largely Dutch.

It is assumed that the refusal of the Boers to accept battle in Natal last week when Gen. Sir George Stewart White advanced and endeavored to draw them through Van Reenen's Pass indicates their unwillingness to commence hostilities. On the other hand, the Boers are probably too astute to play the British game at the risk of an engagement on ground where artillery could be brought into play and cavalry moved rapidly.

GUNS GUARD VAN REENAN'S PASS.

DURBAN, Oct. 15.—The Boers who occupied Newcastle after its abandonment by the British consist of Transvaal and Free State troops and 400 Hollanders.

Gen. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the Transvaal forces, is believed to be at Laing's Nek, which he is fortifying.

Fifteen refugees from Harrismith have reached Ladysmith. Among them is the guard of the Natal train, which was commandeered by the Orange Free State. He says that the English driver and fireman were detained to work the train which is used in carrying Free State troops to Van Reenan's Pass, where earthworks have been thrown up and two guns have been placed in position.

BRITAIN ASKS AMERICA'S AID.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Colonial Office issued this evening the correspondence between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, respecting the Transvaal controversy, from Sept. 8 to Oct. 12. The salient points of the principal dispatches, however, have already been published.

Some of the telegrams, treating of side issues, are interesting. For instance, the Governor of Natal, Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, wired Mr. Chamberlain on Oct. 2 as follows:

"Dinuzulu reports that the natives in the Vryheid district of the Transvaal are becoming desperate, and it is feared that they will not remain quiet much longer. The Boers are seizing their cattle, and the chief implores the British Government to intervene. I have replied that it is best for the Zulus to remain quiet. My opinion is, however, that the natives in the Vryheid district will very probably rise against the Boers in case of war. They will not much longer submit to the treatment they have had at the hands of the Boers."

On Sept. 29 Mr. Chamberlain sent the following to the British High Commissioner:

"I think that, if the Government of the South African Republics commences hostilities, it would be well for you to warn President Krüger that, in view of the persistent rumors that have reached her Majesty's Government as to threats to murder British subjects, he and his Government are expected to protect the lives and property of all peaceable persons, British subjects and others, and will be held responsible by her Majesty's Government for any acts committed contrary to the usages of civilized people."

Another cablegram, dated Oct. 11, instructed Sir Alfred Milner to "convey immediately to President Krüger the foregoing warning, in view of the alleged outrages reported by the refugees."

A dispatch showing the feeling of the Cape Government was received from Sir Alfred Milner on Sept. 21, inclosing a minute sent by the Cape Ministers, urging her Majesty's Government to "exercise a spirit of magnanimous compromise in order to avert a calamity which seriously threatens the British provinces in South Africa, and not merely the republics."

This minute goes on to say: "It is not open to doubt that the issue of the war will be a victory for the imperial arms, but the evil consequences of a possibly prolonged struggle would be far-reaching and abiding for generations, affecting Europeans and natives alike."

At the end of the Blue Book is the following cablegram, which is of peculiar interest to Americans, from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Alfred Milner:

"Oct. 11, 1:25 P. M.—Most urgent. Inform the British Agent in the South African Republic that the Government of the United States has been asked to allow its Consul to take charge of the agency. Let the British Agent try to arrange accordingly, pending a reply."

The conclusion of this dispatch indicates that Mr. Chamberlain did not have a shadow of doubt regarding the willingness of the United States Government to lend the good offices desired.

Cape Town May Have Martial Law.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 16.—As the refugees in Cape Town threaten to become troublesome, and have hooted and mobbed a number of leading Dutchmen, there is some expectation that martial law will be proclaimed.

BRITISH PROCLAIM MARTIAL LAW.

DURBAN, Oct. 16.—Two extraordinary gazettes have been issued. The first proclaims martial law in the Newcastle, Dundee, Klip River, Unsiga, and Upper Tugila divisions. The reason given is a belief that Natal subjects have joined the invading Boers and assisted the enemy.

The other gazette reminds British subjects of their obligations to the Queen, and warns them to abstain from intercourse and trade with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

War Office Issues a Bulletin.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The War Office issued the following note this afternoon with respect to the situation in South Africa:

"The dispatches received do not point to any material change in the military situation. Small bodies

tial campaign in the United States. The immediate occasion was the meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London, Sir John Voce Moore, to declare the confidence of business men in the city proper in the South African policy of the Government.

Hundreds of members of the Stock and Wool Exchanges and of the great banking and underwriting firms formed processions in front of their various offices and marched to the Guildhall singing the national airs and waving flags, accumulating masses of recruits at every turn.

The Guildhall was packed with people. A band stationed in the orchestral gallery led off in patriotic airs, which were taken up by the audience, amid the waving of numberless Union Jacks.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were loudly cheered on arriving, and the name of President Krüger provoked a storm of "boohs."

A resolution extolling the Premier, Lord Salisbury, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, was proposed by Alderman Sir Reginald Hanson, seconded by Sir John Lubbock, Unionist, Member of Parliament for London University, and enthusiastically adopted.

BOERS WATCH THE PASSES.

Commandant Joubert Is Heavily Fortifying Laing's Nek.

DURBAN, Oct. 16.—It is estimated that from 11,000 to 13,000 Free State Boers are watching the passes in the Drakonberg Range from Oliviers Hook to Collins Pass. They have pushed a few patriots down the berg, but hitherto the main force has not debouched from the actual passage, which is being intrenched.

Commandant Gen. Joubert is heavily fortifying Laing's Nek.

DISPATCH RIDERS GET THROUGH.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The latest Kimberley and Vryburg reports were brought to Orange River by a dispatch rider, who succeeded in getting through the Boer forces.

Since the reports of the fighting at Kimberley and the Orange River Bridge, people are urging the immediate removal of families from De Aar Junction.

16,000 IN INVADING FORCES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Dispatches from Dundee say that, according to the report of refugees, the Boer invaders of Natal are estimated at 16,000. All the non-combatants and women and children have been sent from Dundee.

One refugee asserts that Commandant Viljoen's command contains a surprising number of Hollanders, Germans, and Englishmen.

Great Britain to Send 18,000 Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—According to the programme of embarkations from Great Britain next Friday, and the four following days, which has been published, there will be shipped a total of 18,000 troops of all ranks and 1,600 horses. Among the newly chartered vessels are the White Star Line steamer Britannic and the National liner America.

How the Boers Moved.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Natal invasion was made in three columns at dawn on Oct. 12, through Botha's Pass, Laing's Nek, and from Wakkerstrom, the objective point of the invaders being Newcastle. The Boers utilized several thousand natives who were tramping from the Rand to drive their heavy guns up Laing's Nek.

Boer Spies Taken at Ladysmith.

DURBAN, Oct. 16.—Two Boer spies have been arrested at Ladysmith and handed over to the military authorities.

Enrollment of Outlanders.

DURBAN, Oct. 16.—The enrollment of a corps of 1,000 Outlanders, under the Imperial Government's sanction, is proceeding briskly at Durban and Pietermaritzburg.

CENSORSHIP AT ADEN.

The Commercial Cable Company has issued the following notice:

"We are advised that the Natal Administration announces that telegraphic communication with the Orange Free State and the Transvaal has been suspended. The Eastern Company notify us that censorship has been established at Aden on all messages for South Africa."

Canada Supports British Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sir Louis H. Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was given a banquet this evening by the Canadian section of the London Chamber of Commerce. In the course of an address the Minister declared that the whole of Canada was united as one man in support of the British Government's African policy of justice and equal rights for all white men.

Coal from India to Natal.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Glencoe says the partial closing down of the Natal coal mines will not interrupt the supplies for the imperial transports at Durban, as was imagined by the Boers, large quantities of coal being already on the water from India. Regular shipments will arrive from India until the Natal mines open again.

More Volunteers Will Be Called.

LONDON,, Oct. 17.—The calling out of the Cape Colony Volunteers is supplemented by a decision to raise 2,000 more volunteers in Cape Colony and 1,000 in Natal. Thus the total strength of the volunteer forces in both places will amount to 12,500 men.

British Take Precautionary Measures.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Precautions are being taken for the defense of Pietermaritzburg and Durban, in the remote contingency that the enemy may elude the vigilance of the British at Ladysmith and Glencoe camps.

Demonstrations for Reserves.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Patriotic demonstrations took place to-day at Birmingham, Crewe, and other towns from which reserves started for Aldershot.

Fund for Refugees Grows.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Her Majesty has subscribed £500 to the Lord Mayor's fund for South African refugees, which has already reached £75,000.

Will Call Hospital Ship Maine.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Atlantic Transport Company, which gave the United States Government a ship for hospital purposes during the war with Spain, has now done Great Britain a similar service. The Admiralty has gladly accepted the vessel, which will be named the Maine.

German Interests in the Transvaal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—In a report sent to the State Department in September and published to-day, Consul J. C. Monaghan of Chemnitz, says: "This empire's industrial interests in the Transvaal are great. In ten years, from 1889 to 1898, Germany imported $714,000 worth from the Transvaal and exported $14,280,000."

Canadians to Retain Their Identity.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 16.—A cable received to-day from Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for War, says that the Canadian contingent will be regarded as one brigade and not cut up into units and attached to the imperial forces.

RESENTS GERMANY'S SAMOA TALK.

London Times Correspondent Says It Comes at a Bad Time.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times notes the sudden interest the German press displays in Samoan affairs.

He adds that it is unfortunate that it occurs at a moment when "we are engaged by our own trouble in Africa, as giving an impression of a desire to take advantage of England's difficulties. Apparently, however, German popular opinion takes little interest in Samoa."

Miss Baden May Die.

Miss Mary Baden, twenty-eight years of age living with her mother at 647 East Twelfth Street, fell from an Eighth Avenue electric car Sunday night, near Fifty-fourth Street and fractured her skull. She was removed to Roosevelt Hospital in an unconscious condition, and was not identified until yesterday. The conductor on the car from which she fell, Edward McNamara, living at 311 West Forty-seventh Street, was arraigned yesterday morning in the West Side Court and held under $500 bonds pending the result of the young woman's injuries. Her condition is considered critical. She has not yet recovered consciousness.

"Take Time by The Forelock."

Don't wait until sickness overtakes you. When that tired feeling, the first rheumatic pain, the first warnings of impure blood are manifest, take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will rescue your health and probably save a serious sickness. Be sure to get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HANNA TO WORKINGMEN.

Addresses 1,000 Dock Employes at Ashtabula — Receives Enthusiastic Welcome—Mr. Frye Also Speaks.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Oct. 16.—One of the most enthusiastic meetings of the Ohio Republican campaign was held to-day at Ashtabula, special trains bringing crowds from outlying towns in all directions.

The meetings, both afternoon and evening, were addressed by United States Senators Marcus A. Hanna of Ohio and William P. Frye of Maine. Arriving over the Lake Shore at 10 A. M., they went immediately to the great Hanna docks in the harbor and spent nearly two hours in looking them over. Their first audience was addressed near these docks, and consisted mostly of workingmen employed on not only those, but all the docks of the port.

For nearly an hour a thousand men in working clothes listened to the addresses, and at the close one of the number proposed three cheers for Mark Hanna, which were enthusiastically given. On the Hanna docks of Ashtabula Harbor there are employed more than 800 laborers, mostly foreigners.

In his address this afternoon Senator Hanna particularly welcomed these different nationalities. To them he said: "Your vote is just as good as mine. On you devolves just as much responsibility in casting your vote. Every act of man is conducive to some result under our form of Government, and you are therefore voting for your own interest and not for the interest of any particular party."

Mr. Hanna further said the voter should consider that the political battle at hand is one on which the whole Nation is looking. "If the Republican Party is defeated in this State it means a rebuke to the Administration of President McKinley. They call me a labor crusher," said Mr. Hanna, "but if there is a man in this audience in my employ who will step up and say that I am a labor crusher, I will resign from the Senate of the United States. I have upheld my employes through both good and bad times, trying to give them not only the necessities but some of the luxuries. Many a day a large amount of business has been done on the Hanna docks without any profit to the employer."

Twenty-five years ago Senator Hanna saw the first cargo of ore come to this port. It consisted of but 600 tons. To-day the gigantic facilities here, among the greatest on the chain of lakes, are in a large part due to Mr. Hanna's efforts. Mr. Hanna denounced "Golden Rule" Jones's campaign, and asked what Jones had ever done for the working men at this harbor. When the question was asked whether the voters present would support Jones or Hanna, a strong reply came from the crowd, "Mark Hanna."

Senator Frye was introduced as a man who had done much for the great lake ports. He spoke chiefly of the value of a ballot, of the advantages of this great harbor, and of Senator Hanna's splendid standing as an employer among all of his employes.

To-night the largest hall was inadequate for the large crowds. Special trains brought large delegations from surrounding towns. Senator Hanna held two receptions during the day, this evening shaking the hands of nearly 500 men from Conneaut. From Ashtabula the Senators go to Youngstown.

A PREDICTION AS TO OHIO.

Congressman Bromwell Says the Republican Majority Will Be from 40,000 to 50,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Sixty thousand votes will be all that Mayor Jones of Toledo will get for Governor of Ohio, according to Representative Bromwell of that State, who has been taking part in the campaign. The majority of these votes, he says, will come from the Democrats.

He predicts the election of Nash by from 40,000 to 50,000 votes, and says he is confident that there will be no German defection from the Republican Party on account of President McKinley's foreign policy.

TREASURER HUTSON MUST GO.

Gov. Roosevelt, After an Unusual Hearing, Decides that He Has Misused County Funds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—By order of Gov. Roosevelt, Thomas Hutson, County Treasurer of Chautauqua County, is to be removed from office for misusing county funds.

The case was summed up to-day in the Executive Mansion before Gov. Roosevelt, no one being admitted but his legal adviser, Judge A. Z. Lincoln, and the counsel for both sides. This procedure is seldom followed, and was adopted for expediency, so it is said. Hutson was represented by Speaker of the Assembly S. Fred Nixon and Arthur C. Wade of Jamestown, while William H. Tennant and H. C. Kingsbury of Chautauqua represented the complainants, Herman Sixbey and Seth Scriven, of Chautauqua.

At the conclusion of the summing up, the Governor directed Judge Lincoln to prepare papers for the removal from office of Hutson. It was said he could not countenance the fact that Hutson had accepted a gift of $100 from the Fredonia National Bank, where he kept the county funds on deposit, and also had in that bank what was called an "open account," for which the bank paid a handsome bonus.

The complainants also alleged that Hutson loaned money at interest for his own personal use, and had also loaned money to friends, accepting their notes, and that he had rebated or discounted the interest upon returned taxes in favor of certain large corporations.

Hutson is now the nominee for the same office on the Republican county ticket, and to-morrow is the last day the County Committee has in which to make changes or substitutions in the ticket. The Supervisors of Chautauqua County are at present investigating the accounts of a former County Treasurer, Marion W. Scofield, who is accused of being $4,000 short. Hutson is the second County Treasurer that Gov. Roosevelt has removed since his administration began.

SENATOR JONES AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Vice Chairman Stone, J. G. Johnson of Kansas, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and S. B. Cook, Chairman of the National Ways and Means Committee, met at the Planters' Hotel to-day and conferred on the political situation. The conference was confined almost exclusively to finances and bookkeeping and ways and means.

Chairman Jones said: "The present conference is merely an informal meeting of a few members who fill official positions of importance in the National Committee to talk over what has been done and what will be done. No changes will be made as a result of the conference. I shall remain as I have been, Chairman of the National Committee. None of the important acts of the committee were without my knowledge. Gov. Stone wrote to me fully concerning every important action of the committee before it was executed. I have even while I was out of the country kept in thorough touch with the committee and have been at its head, except that I was not present to preside at its meetings. I asked Gov. Stone and Committeeman Johnson to meet me here.

"I shall take no part in the campaign in Ohio or Kentucky. Mr. Bryan and Gov. Stone have done as much work there as can be done by non-resident Democrats. I am going back to my home as directly as I can, as it is the advice of my physicians that I do no active work. All my friends whom I have heard discuss the situation appear to be very hopeful of success in both States. I myself have not been able to familiarize myself thoroughly with the situation there, but I share the hopes of my friends."

COLUMBIA OUTSAILS THE BRITISH YACHT

Continued from Page 1.

a fine heel to leeward. It looked as if she were going through the water faster than Columbia, but, as before, this proved to be a deceptive appearance.

The wind seemed to be freshening a trifle, but the sea was quite smooth yet. There were only a few white caps to be seen, and it was in every way an excellent day for both yachts to show their best qualities. The American yacht did not seem to be doing any extraordinary moving, yet she was footing at a very lively pace. She was standing up as well as her opponent, if not better, and as for pointing, there could be no question as to her superiority.

COLUMBIA WAY IN THE LEAD.

At 12:13 Shamrock went on the port tack, and at 12:13:20 Columbia followed. The American yacht was now fully five-eighths of a mile dead to windward of her opponent. Shamrock went on the starboard tack at 12:26:20, and Columbia immediately followed suit. The American yacht had now an indisputable lead of about two-thirds of a mile to windward.

Looking along a line crossing their course at right angles it was easy to see that there was a quarter of a mile of open water between the American yacht's taffrail and Shamrock's bowsprit. At the same time there was nearly, if not quite, half a mile of water between their two courses.

When she went about Shamrock took in her little jib topsail, Capt. Hogarth apparently believing that it was knocking his yacht off the wind. At 11:35:45 Shamrock went on the port tack again, Columbia at once following. The American yacht was gaining on every tack. Shamrock sent up a little jib topsail after tacking. This was her smallest jib topsail, and she should have had it on from the start.

At 12:46:30 Shamrock went on the port tack, and Columbia at once followed her lead. She held this board only two minutes, and then went on the starboard tack again. Columbia, of course, followed. It would have been very poor policy indeed for the Iselin-Barr combination to split tacks with Shamrock when they had her surely beaten on the windward leg of the course.

At 12:55:30 Shamrock went on the port tack, and Columbia did the same ten seconds later. It was plain that since the challenger had set her smallest jib topsail

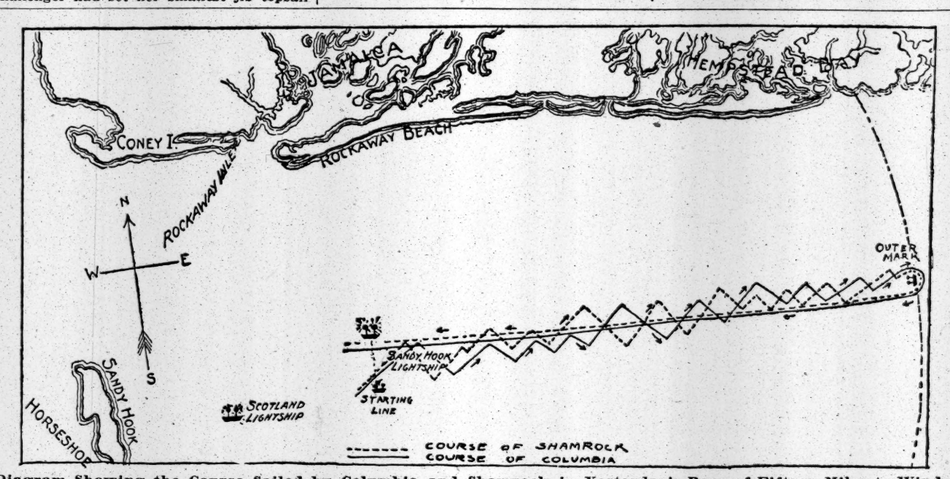


Diagram Showing the Course Sailed by Columbia and Shamrock in Yesterday's Race of Fifteen Miles to Windward and Return.

dashed across the winning line amid a perfect pandemonium of shrieks from the brazen throats of half a hundred steam whistles and sirens.

During the latter part of the run to the home mark, the breeze freshened and gave a decided advantage to Shamrock. She was too far off, however, to have even a look-in at the finish, being more than two and a half miles astern of Columbia. Columbia was timed as she crossed the line at 3:54:39, with Shamrock 10 minutes and 11 seconds later.

Headsails were lowered, and the two gladiators were taken in tow by their respective tenders and were escorted inside the Hook, where everything was made snug for the night. Several of the excursion fleet went around into the Horseshoe to permit their passengers a final view of the yachts, but the majority crowded on all steam and steered by the most direct course straight up the Swash Channel.

Several impromptu races were decided, none of which was as interesting as the one between the revenue cutters Manning and Gresham, which was won after a fine contest by the first-named craft. The leader of the fleet up the bay was Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's big black flyer Corsair, flagship of the New York Yacht Club, which flung "Old Glory" to the breeze from the trucks of her fore and main, as well as from the taffrail staff.

ONLY ONE BOAT WARNED.

Only one passenger boat insisted yesterday on pushing in the line of patrol boats. It was the steel steamer Dolphin, and her pilot was warned several times by a junior revenue officer on a tugboat flying a guard flag. No attention was paid to the warning, and the matter was brought to Capt. Evans's attention.

The Manning sheered alongside the excursion boat, and a few short, pointed sentences from "Fighting Bob" settled the matter quickly, and for the remainder of the day the Dolphin kept at a respectful distance from the line of guard boats.

To-day's race will be over an equilateral triangle, ten miles to a leg, and, weather permitting, will be started from Sandy Hook Lightship at the usual hour—11 o'clock. Predictions are for an easterly to southerly wind, with a velocity of from ten to twenty miles an hour.

The summary of yesterday's race is as follows:

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Cor'c'd.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.MS.	H.M.S.
Columbia	11:01:06	3:54:39	4:53:33	4:53:33
Shamrock	11.01.03	4:05:10	5:04:07	5:04:01

Columbia won by 10 minutes 8 seconds, corrected time. On the run home Columbia occupied 2 hours 6 minutes 40 seconds, while Shamrock took 2 hours 7 minutes 2 seconds. Columbia gained 22 seconds. Her gain in the first hour and a quarter was at a greater proportion than the figures show, for when the breeze freshened Shamrock made some gain by its aid, and thus lessened Columbia's lead.

GLOOMY DAY ON THE ERIN.

Few Aboard to Witness Shamrock's Defeat, as Sir Thomas Thought There Would Be No Race.

For the first time since the present series of races began there was practically no one aboard the Erin to witness the Shamrock's defeat save Sir Thomas Lipton, and those who temporarily live aboard with him. These included Lord Charles and Lady Beresford, Chevalier de Martine, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Pirrie, Dr. Mackay, and a few others of Sir Thomas's most intimate friends.

The reasons for this were twofold. One was the fact that the lowering skies and damp, chill winds prevented many of the women who have heretofore enjoyed the hospitality of Sir Thomas from venturing on the trip, and the other was that Sir Thomas himself, despairing of a race in the early morning, advised the abandonment of the customary trip to Sandy Hook.

All arrangements had been made as usual by Mr. Barrie, and the steamer Blackbird lay at the Barge Office, ready to carry the guests to the Horse Shoe, where the Erin lay at anchor. When the faithful who were prepared to face the disagreeable conditions reached the point of proposed embarkation they heard through Mr. Barrie that advices had been received from the Erin that there was but little prospects of a race. The three-score or more enthusiasts then returned to their homes.

Aboard the Erin there was a total lack of the jollity and hopeful confidence which have obtained there since the Shamrock made such a gallant showing in the efforts of the first week's racing. Sir Thomas, Lord Charles Beresford, and Dr. Mackay watched the race from the bridge of the big yacht as they have done before. For a few minutes after the line was crossed, and while the echoing of the starting gun still hung in the air, they were almost jubilant.

HOPE GIVES WAY TO DESPAIR.

Then, as they thought the Shamrock for a few brief moments appeared to be gaining on her fleet-winged rival, their spirits rose higher and their faces showed the gratification they felt. It was clearly, from the then prevailing indications, to be a repetition of the contests of the first, second, and third days, except that the prospects of a finish with the green boat in the van seemed brighter than had ever been the case.

Five, ten, then fifteen minutes elapsed, and the hopes of the little group on the Erin's bridge gradually sank lower and lower as the white hull slowly crept away in front of the one of emerald hue. Another half hour, and a full length of a mile separated the racers, the challenger still bringing up the rear.

Their apprehension gave way to fear, and fear in turn made way for certainty as the distance widened and grew apace until the boat that Herreshoff designed turned the mark so far ahead of that which the brain of Fife evolved that nothing but an accident to the leader could alter the result.

No such accident was to be expected, and Sir Thomas was too true a sportsman to hope for such a thing. So he and his companions resigned themselves to the inevitable, and of all the tugs, steamers, and yachts whose whistles saluted the victor, none blew more shrilly than that of the yacht owned by the Irish knight, who still hopes to take away the cup.

When the race was over three cheers were given for the victor, and if they were not as loud as has heretofore been the case, it was because of the diminished number of those on board.

FEW ON THE CLUB STEAMBOAT.

Only Sixty-five Members and Guests, Five of Them Women, Were Willing to Chance the Trip.

It was a sad-eyed and discouraged band of devoted yachtsmen, and with them five yachtswomen, who wended their way shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning to Pier A, from which the New York Yacht Club steamboat Republic was to start on her eighth trip to the lightship for a cup race. There was little attempt at joking from repeated disappointments, and the fog, mist, and gray skies of the morning, with their promise of still another failure, emphasized the depressed condition of the band.

Even at the pier itself a score of those who had gone down weakened and turned back. When the Republic finally started and noses were counted, it was found that there were only sixty-five members and guests on board, including five women, two of whom—Mrs. P. G. Thebaud and Mrs. Frederick Wheeler—had been present on every day since the first attempted race. They were hailed as mascots, and their presence seemed to cheer the yachtsmen. With Mrs. Wheeler was Miss Wheeler and with Mrs. Thebaud was Miss Georgie Owen.

Some amusement was obtained on the trip down the bay by a sort of informal roll call, which showed that even such devoted yachtsmen and persistent racegoers as J. Norton Winslow, J. Murray Mitchell, Willoughby Weston, and others, who had gone down every day, had at last retired discouraged, and from the announcements that the Atlantic Yacht Club had given up its boat the Gay Head, the Seawanhaka its boat the City of Lowell, and that the Larchmont Yacht Club would abandon its ocean-going tug after yesterday, and send its members as guests on the Republic.

It was noticed that the fleet of steam yachts was the smallest that had gone out on any morning. Those out were the Niagara, Corsair, Intrepid, Sultana, Atalanta, May, Peerless, Aloha, Toinette, and Scythian. There were very few guests to be seen on any of these, while the Corsair, Scythian, May, and Niagara, as far as could be observed, were the only ones that had any women guests on board. W. K. Vanderbilt's Valiant came down later in the day and joined the fleet when the Columbia was half way home.

OLD YACHTSMEN DELIGHTED.

Cheerfulness succeeded discouragement as the Republic crossed the bar, for it was evident that a good breeze was blowing. Heavy coats and wraps were donned, for the air was chill, and the small crowd of enthusiasts assembled on the forward decks and watched the start. When a few minutes later it was clearly seen that Columbia was not only holding her own but was widening the gap between herself and Shamrock, old yachtsmen embraced each other.

As the minutes wore on and Columbia still gained the Republic's decks and cabins resounded with joyful greetings and congratulations. The race, although it became a procession, was too novel and fascinating a sight after the weary waiting to be neglected, and, although the excellent luncheon served was partaken of soon after noon, it was eaten hurriedly.

By some miscalculation the Republic did not get a good position from which those on her could see Columbia round the mark. She was at least two miles to leeward, and as the mist now began to roll in, only those with glasses could see her turn. When, with watches in hand, five, six, and seven minutes had passed, and finally nearly ten, before Shamrock rounded the mark, joy on the Republic was unconfined. Then followed the long sail back to the lightship, which was devoid of incident.

The race ended, the Republic started for home. She was soon passed by Corsair, on whose bridge Commodore Morgan stood waving his cap. The Republic crowd gave Commodore Morgan three times three, and soon were abreast of Columbia now in tow of a tug.

Mrs. Iselin was descried standing aft near the wheel, and, after the three cheers had been given for the winning boat, or, as the proposer of these cheers called her, "the white American eagle," three cheers were given for Mrs. Iselin, to which she responded by waving her hand and bowing.

She made a very attractive figure as she stood leaning with one arm on the huge boom, her figure silhouetted against the dark-gray waters behind her. She was costumed in a blue serge, with white sailor collar, canvas shoes, and a dainty straw sailor hat.

Among those on the Republic yesterday were Secretary Oddie, John F. Lovejoy, Capt. Arthur Clarke, Capt. Costen, William Osgood, E. E. Chase, Eugene Reynal, Charles Montant, George Weld, Frank Jones, Frederick Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Jones, Roosevelt Schuyler, Capt. McMahon, F. P. Sands, and Theodore di Zerega.

JOY AT THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB

Englishmen Still Confident — Capt. Evans Says a Decisive Victory.

There were only a few of the members of the New York Yacht Club at the clubhouse last night. Those who dropped in at once sought out Secretary Oddie and got the latest official information from him. Congratulations all around followed. Everybody from the leading members of the club down to the flunkies was in high spirits over Columbia's victory.

"Just what we expected," said Secretary Oddie. "Perhaps the people who knew it all and were so free to criticise may look at it in a different light from now on. Columbia is the better boat in a light wind and she is better in a gale than in a breeze like that of to-day."

Very few of the Englishmen and their sympathizers who make their headquarters with the Royal Ulster Yacht Club in the Waldorf-Astoria, were to be found last night. Mr. MacGilldowney, the only one who would talk, said his party naturally felt disappointed.

"Columbia won fairly," he said. "Shamrock did not do as well as we hoped. But the contest is far from over, mind, and we will have a different story to tell when it is."

Several of the other Englishmen were asked what they thought of it, but beyond expressing the opinion that the victory had fallen fairly to Columbia they would not talk.

Capt. "Bob" Evans said: "It was a fair and square victory for us. Columbia proved conclusively that she was the better boat. After fifteen minutes of sailing, the Shamrock was no longer a factor in the race, for it was a procession, with our boat well up near the band wagon.

"What little advantage there was in the wind was in favor of Shamrock, for while the wind was light, both boats had it about alike, and when the wind freshened, Shamrock brought it up with her. But for this fact, I believe Columbia would have won by fully twenty minutes."

COLUMBIA NOW A HOT FAVORITE.

No Shamrock Money in Sight About the Hotels at Odds of Two to One.

There was marked interest about the uptown hotels yesterday when it was known there were prospects of a decision of one of the trial heats between the Columbia and the Shamrock.

"It is $100 to $45 on the Columbia now," said "Billy" Edwards at the Fifth Avenue Hotel after the Columbia had been announced as the winner. "And there are no anxious takers at that."

The bookmakers evinced an interest in the race in the early evening, and it was said poolroom patrons would have an opportunity to invest on their choice in sums of from $2 up at prevailing odds. There were plenty of offers about the hotels of 2 to 1 on the Columbia, but there was no Shamrock money in sight.

AMONG THE EXCURSION BOATS.

Glen Island and the Columbia Are Out to Follow the Yachts.

Among the excursion steamers that are regularly following the cup contestants in their races off Sandy Hook is the big Starin Line boat Glen Island, which leaves the foot of Cortlandt Street on the morning of every race day. As the result of a misunderstanding the Glen Island incurred a reprimand from Capt. Evans, in charge of the course, on the first day. That misunderstanding was satisfactorily adjusted, however, and the Glen Island, under command of a new Captain, has since been making daily trips to the scene of the contests.

The Columbia took a good-sized crowd of enthusiasts out from Pier 10 East River yesterday to follow the yachts. Should the boats fail to finish on the day for which a ticket is sold, the management of the Columbia will give the holder a coupon good for the next day.

LONDON IS DISAPPOINTED.

Admits Columbia Better in Moderate Wind and Well Handled—American Tunes Played in Music Halls.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Partly owing to the diminished interest after so many abortive attempts and partly to disappointment over the results of to-day's race for the America's Cup, London's demonstrations were rather tame.

Great crowds had collected on the Thames Embankment and at other places where the progress of the race was exhibited, and cheers were frequently raised for both the Columbia and Sir Thomas Lipton, but the disappointment over the result was very keen.

At the Hotel Cecil, where a crowd of Americans had collected to await the announcement of the result on the ticker, cheers resounded. "Yankee Doodle" was sung at all the music halls, and when the result was communicated to the audiences there was a general manifestation of disappointment, but this speedily gave place to the heartiest cheers, and the bands played American tunes.

The Daily News says editorially this morning:

"The Shamrock was handsomely beaten. This is the more mystifying, as the weather was that in which the Shamrock is said to revel. Every prediction has been falsified, for she only began to pull up on the home stretch, when the wind had fallen.

"According to our correspondent, seamanship had a deal to do with it. The Shamrock was outpointed and outfooted from the start. The probability is that the yachts are as nearly equal as can be, and all the difference lies in the judgment with which they were sailed.

"There is nothing left but to wish for mild breezes. Meantime, hail, Columbia, for a very creditable piece of work."

The Morning Post admits that the Columbia pointed better than the Shamrock, and says:

"If we merely had yesterday's race on which to base calculations, we should be obliged to acknowledge that the Columbia is the better boat. The records of the abortive races tell a different tale, and the Columbia certainly had the best of the wind at a critical part of the race. The sole excuse that can be urged for the Shamrock is that she did not sail as well as was expected."

The Post describes yesterday's winds as light, and still prays for stiff breezes.

The Daily Mail, remarking that the Shamrock was not so well handled, or that the Columbia was much better handled than previously, says: "Better luck next time."

The Standard expresses surprise that the Columbia won so easily, and says:

"The only inference is that in a moderate breeze, to windward and with a smooth sea, Columbia is the faster vessel. Anyway, it will probably silence the American critics of the manner in which Iselin and Barr sail the boat, and there is no reason yet for the Shamrock's supporters to despair."

The Times says:

"Sir Thomas Lipton is far too good a sportsman to be discouraged by his initial defeat. The yachts must have defects in their qualities, and probably the yacht has still to be built which will show to equal advantage in a rough sea and a smooth one, in a light breeze and in a half gale. Taking the two yachts as we know them, we can hardly deny that the Shamrock's performance is disappointing for us and pleasantly surprising for the Americans. Our correspondent says the Columbia won fairly and squarely on her merits, from which we infer that the Shamrock was to some extent outgeneraled, and can only hope for better luck next time."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"The result is inexplicable, but it is only fair to the owner, the Captain, and the crew of the Shamrock, to await the result of the next race."

The Dublin papers reflect the tone of disappointment shown in London, but take consolation from the fact that there are still four races to be sailed. The Irish Daily Independent says: "Nothing could be more excellent than the handling of the Shamrock, but the best boat won." The Freeman's Journal says the defeat was a pity, but declares it has not lost hope of the ability of the Shamrock to win the cup, and expresses satisfaction that no unpleasant incidents occurred. The Dublin Daily Express expresses the hope that only luck was against the Shamrock.

LINOTYPE INVENTOR VERY ILL.

Ottmar Mergenthaler a Victim of Lung Trouble in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 16.—Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype, the machine which has revolutionized printing offices all over the world, is seriously ill at his home, 159 West Lanvale Street, this city.

Mr. Mergenthaler has been afflicted for some time with pulmonary trouble, and for the last three weeks has been confined to his bed. He was born in Würtemberg, Germany, on May 10, 1854.

DINNER TO SIGNOR MARCONI.

Inventor the Guest of the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

Signor Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Italian Chamber of Commerce at Morello's last night. Eighty members and invited guests were present. Coroner Zucca, who is President of the Chamber, acted as toastmaster. Among the guests were the Italian Consul General, Count Prat; Chevalier de Martino, the marine painter; Prof. Alexander Oldrini; John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities; Congressman William Sulzer, Register Isaac Fromme, and Prof. James Clarence Harvey.

Count Prat spoke first after cigars and coffee had been served, referring to the recognition accorded Marconi's genius by England and America. Prof. Oldrini followed in response to the toast, "Italy, the cradle of science and art." In enumerating Italy's gifts to the world he placed Marconi's name in the train of Angelo and Columbus.

John W. Keller was warmly received when he arose to the toast "The United States and Its Phenomenal Progress." Loud applause burst forth when the speaker said: "It is by the combined efforts of the liberty-loving people of all the world that the United States stands where it does to-day, and it is by their combined efforts that the United States will advance until it becomes the greatest nation in the world."

Applause again broke forth when Mr. Keller, referring to the Philippine question, said: "I am not one who would advocate retaining our beloved flag above any people without their consent, but I do advocate its retention until that people learns what it wants."

Congressman Sulzer responded to the toast "The Dying Century," and Signor Marconi spoke of "The Evolution of the Telegraph," giving a history of wireless telegraphy. The concluding toast was delivered by Prof. Harvey on "Our Modern Journalism."

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Probably rain and cooler to-night; fresh east to southeast winds.

A decided fall in temperature has been attended by rain from the upper lake region to Texas. Rain has also fallen from the Northern Rocky Mountain districts to the North Pacific coast. The temperature has continued high in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region. In the Atlantic Coast States the weather has been cloudy, with fog from North Carolina to Southern New England.

The barometer is low from the British Northwest territory over the lake regions, and an area of low barometer extends from the lake regions to the West Gulf coast. The barometer is high over the North Atlantic and Middle Pacific coasts.

A decided fall in temperature, with rain, is indicated for to-day in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and to-night and to-morrow the area of rain and lower temperature will extend over the Middle and North Atlantic Coast districts. Rain is also indicated for to-day in the Northern Rocky Mountain and Upper Missouri Valley districts, and rain will be followed by clearing weather on the North Pacific Coast.

Along the New England coast the winds will be fresh from the southeast. On the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh southeast to south winds will prevail. Along the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh from the northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—TIMES.		
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	49	60	63
6 A. M.	47	62	62
9 A. M.	52	61	63
12 M.	55	63	64
4 P. M.	55	65	65
6 P. M.	50	65	64
9 P. M.	47	63	63
12 P. M.	44	61	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	63
Weather Bureau	62
Corresponding date 1898	50
Corresponding date for last twenty years	56

The maximum temperature yesterday was 65 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 82 per cent.

Established 1823.
WILSON WHISKEY.
That's All!
THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.,
Baltimore Md.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
The most valuable medicine for all Stomach Ills. is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters It has hundreds of dangerous imitators. Be sure you get the genuine if you want to get rid of dyspepsia or any stomach ill.

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.
CAREY & SIDES
56-58 4TH AVE.,
COR. NINTH ST.
MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING ON CREDIT.
READY MADE AND TO ORDER.
Our "NO EXTRA CHARGE" CREDIT system was designed for the masses. In catering to a large volume of business, no puny methods are resorted to. That's why we get new customers and retain the old ones.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40.
Write for terms and particulars.
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10:30; MONDAYS, 9.

$6.25 a Month
PAYS FOR
Telephone Service in Manhattan
33,000 STATIONS
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY
18 Cortlandt St. 15 Dey St. 952 Broadway. 113 W. 38th St.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Finest Percale Shirts, 98c. to $1.49.
White Dress Shirts, $1.49.
Very finest quality, with cuffs attached.
MADRAS SHIRTS AT 49c.
Worth a dollar. Made of fine Madras odd lots that the makers wanted to use up.

Choice Oriental Pearls
all sizes, of the extremely fine quality now so much desired but so difficult to obtain
264 FIFTH AVENUE
Howard & Co.

An Old Nurse for Children.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The "New" Anti-Rusting Tinware
Guaranteed not to rust.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 AND 132 WEST 42D ST.

HOT SHOT FOR MR. MAZET

Tammany's Campaign Against the Assemblyman in Full Swing.

SPEAKER CALLS HIM A VIPER

Albert Bach Scores the Committee and Brands Its Chairman as a Tottering Nonentity.

Tammany's campaign against Assemblyman Robert Mazet in the Nineteenth District was opened last night with an open-air meeting at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixtieth Street, where between 600 and 700 people cheered to the echo a series of violent denunciations of the Chairman of the legislative investigating committee and the committee itself. The speakers occupied a temporary stand built in the middle of the street opposite the rooms of the Amsterdam Avenue Democratic Club, before which on a big transparency were the names of the Democratic candidates, including that of Perez M. Stewart, the Citizens' Union nominee, for the Assembly.

Register Isaac Fromme, Chairman of the Tammany Campaign Committee of the district, directed the proceedings. James J. Hagan, Warden of the Tombs Prison, acted as Chairman, and Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne occupied a conspicuous seat. There was a band, too, and when the oratory began there were frequent outbreaks both of music and enthusiasm.

Small boys on the outskirts of the crowd caused some commotion before the exercises got well under way by pelting the platform and its occupants with pebbles. They were promptly chased away by the police, but not before a wild rumor got in circulation that they were emissaries of the enemy hired to stone the speakers.

Chairman Hagan sounded the keynote of the campaign in his opening speech, which he devoted to Mr. Mazet, whom he denounced as "the viper who has come into our midst." The burden of all the talks that followed was the same, few references being made to the Tammany-Citizens' Union candidate.

Albert Bach, Deputy Assistant District Attorney, was the first and the principal speaker. Mr. Bach pronounced the proceedings of the Mazet committee "the most villainous, the most outrageous this city has ever seen."

"What think you, fellow-citizens," he asked, "of a man elected by the people of this district attempting to belittle and besmirch his own city, this great and glorious City of New York? Mr. Mazet's rulings as Chairman of that committee are a slap in the face for you and for all decent citizens. He deserves to be held up to public contempt. He has been false to every promise he has made to the laboring people."

"How about the Astoria Gas bill?" shouted a man in the crowd.

"Why did they not call Thomas C. Platt?" inquired the speaker. "Why didn't they do it? Why, I know respectable Republicans of this district who, to my own knowledge, went to Mr. Mazet and told him that if he didn't call Platt and make him testify about the corruption of the Republican Party they would not support him this Fall."

This statement caused something of a sensation.

Mr. Bach referred to Mr. Mazet as "an absolute, tottering nonentity," and wound up by declaring with approving cheers from the crowd, that "the issue of all issues in this campaign is whether you will re-elect or delegate to private life this man who not only misrepresents the citizens of this district, but who attempts to besmirch and befoul this glorious city of ours."

John Quinn, an old Tammany veteran, woke the crowd to unusual warmth by comparing the people of the Nineteenth District, daring to oppose the dictation of the Republican machine, to the Boers, daring to fight England's 100,000 soldiers. Mr. Quinn paid his respects to the leaders of the new labor party, who are all, he declared, "corrupt and tools of the Republican machine." He attacked the Mazet committee for its unfair and bungling investigation, which had brought it into disrepute until, he declared, "there was no man who went before it that did not feel himself justified in hurling insults and defiance at it and its Chairman." This reference to Mr. Fromme's defiance of the committee was received with appreciative yells.

Other talks were made by Mitchell L. Erlanger, Prof. Rodell, who spoke for the Germans; William J. Graham, a labor representative, and Thomas J. Sullivan.

Register Fromme announced last night that there will be Tammany meetings in the Nineteenth every night until the election, and next week there will be four per night—one each on Amsterdam, West End, and Columbus Avenues, and Broadway. Thomas F. Grady, Julius Harburger, Michael Blake, and J. Lindsay Gordon will be among the orators. Mr. Harburger has a special grudge against Mr. Mazet, whom he blames for the defeat of his bill to allow the city to spend $15,000 for coal for the poor last Winter. Thursday night, when the Republicans open their campaign at Durland's Riding Academy, there will be a counterdemonstration by Tammany, including a meeting at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway and a torchlight procession, in which 5,000 men are expected to march.

All three parties have opened headquarters for the fight that is now on in earnest in the Nineteenth District. The Tammany headquarters are at Sixty-fifth Street and Broadway, the Republican at 1,985 Broadway, and the Citizens' Union at Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway.

FIGHT OF THE DRUGGISTS' LEAGUE.

Will Leave No Stone Unturned to Defeat Mazet and Nelson H. Henry.

The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours has accepted the offer of the Iroquois Club, 4 West Thirteenth Street, of its clubhouse as the league's headquarters during its campaign against Assemblyman Robert Mazet, in the Nineteenth District, and Dr. Nelson H. Henry, in the Fifth Assembly District.

Dr. Henry and Mr. Mazet opposed the shorter-hour measure at the last Legislature, and the league is leaving no stone unturned to defeat them both. The fight is non-partisan, as members of the league are affiliated with various local parties and factions.

CAPT. PATTERSON RESIGNS.

The Second Naval Battalion Loses Its Navigating Officer.

Capt. Howard Patterson, navigating officer of the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia, Brooklyn, has resigned the office. He gives as his reason that he desires to devote all his time to the management of the New York Nautical College, of which he is Principal. There are rumors to the effect that some dissension exists in the battalion, but these reports are denied by the members.

Capt. Patterson was appointed Admiral of the Haitian Navy in 1888, and served there for a time. When the First Provisional Naval Battalion was founded, in 1896, he became a Lieutenant on the staff. He was for a time in command of the schooship St. Mary's.

The Durland Mass Meeting.

Senator Depew will preside at the Republican mass meeting in Durland's Riding Academy Thursday night, at which Gov. Roosevelt will speak. Mr. Depew will speak also, as well as the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, John Proctor Clarke, and Robert Mazet.

Powder Mill Explosion Kills Two.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 16.—The canning department of the Consumers' Powder Mill at Peckville blew up to-day, killing Foreman Charles Roll and Frank Bierbeck. The building was wrecked. Fortunately there were no other men near at the time. The other buildings of the mill are at some distance from the scene of the explosion, and escaped damage.

"Mother" Eddy Libel Suit in Court.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The suit of Josephine Woodbury against Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, in which the plaintiff seeks to recover $150,000 for alleged libel, came up in the Equity Session of the Superior Court to-day, the hearing being upon a demurrer to the plaintiff's declaration. After a discussion by the counsel the court took the papers

B. Altman & Co.

DRESS MATERIALS,

BLACK and COLORED,

in the Season's leading Staples, also latest French Novelties.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY,

4,500 yds. Black and Corded Autumn Suitings,

62c. Yard

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

AUTOMOBILE CLUB FORMED

General Organization, with Many Applications for Membership.

AVERY D. ANDREWS PRESIDENT

Correspondence with Clubs in Great Britain and France for the Extension of Courtesies.

The Automobile Club of America met last night in the State apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and permanent officers were announced.

George F. Chamberlin presided and Homer W. Hedge acted as Secretary. There was a very large attendance, and many of those present filed applications for membership.

The formation of the club, which promises to be a large and influential body, was suggested at a meeting held in June, when temporary officers and an Executive Committee were appointed.

On taking the chair last night, Mr. Chamberlin briefly reviewed what had been done up to this date and what remained to be accomplished. Correspondence had been had with similar organizations in foreign lands, and the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland had promised to extend reciprocal courtesies. The Automobile Club of France had notified the Executive Committee that it would take formal action for an exchange of courtesies at its next meeting.

Mr. Chamberlin pointed out the necessity for the early choice of a permanent clubhouse and the completion of arrangements for storage houses, depots for the charging of vehicles, repair shops, and the engagement of skilled help. The clubhouse, he said, would be made a common centre for an exchange of views. He suggested, too, that the members should organize and encourage exhibitions, not for monetary gain, but for the benefit of the club members and promised New York an automobile exposition late in the Winter or early in the coming Spring. He advised the appointment of a legislative committee to prevent the passage of unjust laws, and to advocate and uphold good laws. He also advocated providing for tours, runs, and contests.

Thomas Clark of London, a member of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland, explained the workings of that body, which he said had been very successful. The membership already exceeded 500, and the association had procured the passage of necessary legislation One exhibition had been held, and while it was a failure from a financial viewpoint, it had done much that was very satisfactory to the members.

Secretary Homer W. Hedge reported that at the meeting of the Executive Committee during the afternoon the applicants for membership whose names had been up for from ten days to three weeks had been favorably acted upon, and others would receive similar treatment at the next meeting. Of eighty-five applications, thirty-five had been accepted.

The Automobile Club of America has been incorporated with the following Directors: Frank C. Hollister, Winslow E. Buxby, Whitney Lyon, George F. Chamberlin, Homer W. Hedge, William Henry Hall, George Moore Smith, V. Everit Macy, and Charles R. Flint. With the exception of Mr. Macy, who resides at Scarborough-on-Hudson, the gentlemen named are residents of the Borough of Manhattan.

The annual meeting of the club will be held on the first Monday of October in each year.

Mr. Hedge announced the election of the following officers for the first year: President, Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews; Vice President, George F. Chamberlain; Treasurer, V. Everit Macy; Secretary, Homer W. Hedge.

Among the applicants for membership are W. K. Vanderbilt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, Col. Daniel Appleton, Gen. Lloyd Brice, Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff, and Richard Croker.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

SIOUX CITY FREIGHT TRAINS.

Arrangement Between the Union Pacific and the Omaha Line.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The Union Pacific Railway commenced to-day running freight trains into Sioux City from Norfolk, Neb., under a contract with the Omaha line for its track.

This was the first time the road ever reached this place over any line. The length or terms of the contract are not known.

LAW TOOK HIS WEDDING ARRAY.

Cincinnati Man Says He Will Get Married Despite the Seizure.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—In a rear corner of Squire Bloom's court stands a trunk, the property of Israel Barris, and containing his wedding outfit.

Some time ago Barris required the services of Dr. Joseph C. Marcus. When the latter sent in a bill for $23 for services rendered Barris refused to pay it, stating in excuse that he was about to be married and that the doctor could well afford to do without his money for a while.

But the physician could not see it that way, and swore to a writ of attachment, which was served to-day. When the constable arrived at the place Barris had his wedding apparel spread out on the bed and was getting ready to don it, as this was his wedding day.

A settlement of the claim was asked and refused. The Constable then seized the entire outfit. Barris said that the seizure of his clothing will not prevent his marriage.

Police Matrons Appear in Uniform.

When the fifty-nine police matrons went on duty last night they wore their new uniforms and shields, which indicate their elevation to full membership in the force. Henceforth they are subject to all the discipline of the regular policeman and will also benefit from the pension fund. The uniform is a tailor-made blue serge with a tight-fitting waist and a skirt to the shoe tops. The shield is smaller than a patrolman's. It contains the inscription, "Police Department, City of New York," and "Matron."

J. and R. Lamb Designed the Window.

An error was made yesterday in THE NEW YORK TIMES in the statement that a new window unveiled Sunday at St. Thomas's Chapel, Sixteenth Street, was designed by Geissler. It was designed by J. and R. Lamb of this city.

BAR ATTACKS CANDIDATES

An Adverse Report on Several Judicial Nominations Adopted.

REFLECTIONS ON CITY COURT

Its Standard of Legal Learning Declared to be Too Low—Higher Nominees Indorsed.

The Bar Association met last night and received the report of its Committee on Judicial Nominations, which has been in conference with political organizations in regard to the qualifications of aspirants to the several judicial nominations. Despite the interest manifested at the meeting on last Tuesday night, when the nomination of Justice Barrett by all parties was demanded, there were less than a hundred members of the association present, but among these was a "respectable minority" which dissented from the committee's report, and expressed its doubt of the advisability of the association taking any action at this time. The report and the resolutions which accompanied it, however, were adopted, the vote being approximately about 45 to 16.

Robert W. De Forest, the Chairman of the committee, read the report, in which, after citing the principles which governed its action, the committee said that lack of time prevented it from examining sufficiently into the qualifications of the gentlemen who are running on tickets other than those of the two principal parties or the nominees for the Municipal Courts. Continuing the report said:

"The bar is to be congratulated upon the fact that all of the candidates for the higher judicial offices, namely, the Supreme Court Justiceships and the Surrogateships, are well qualified for those offices and entitled to the approval of this association. At the same time, it should be specially mentioned that two of the candidates for the Supreme Court, George C. Barrett and Joseph F. Daly, fulfill in the highest degree the requirements of that position as herein defined. Each of these gentlemen has served for nearly thirty years in high judicial offices with general satisfaction to the bar and to the public. No other person eligible to election has such qualifications of experience.

"One of the candidates for the Court of Special Sessions has sat upon the bench since the commencement of the present calendar year, with such credit as to entitle him to the indorsement of the association in the opinion of your committee. We are unable to find sufficient qualification in the other candidate to entitle him to such an indorsement.

CITY COURT ATTACKED.

"Your committee find it to be the general opinion of the bar that the judicial standard of the City Court of this city is not as high as it should be, and that a change for the better in the personnel of that court would be greatly to the benefit of suitors. Without impugning the character of any Justice of that court, the inquiries made by your committee confirm the opinion that an improvement should be made in its ability, learning, and judicial dignity. Your committee disapprove the candidacy of James M. Fitzsimons, the present Chief Justice of that court, and while there is more difference of opinion in the profession as to the qualifications of Justice Lewis J. Conlan, also a candidate for re-election, your committee do not feel justified in recommending that his nomination be approved.

"Neither of the candidates opposed to them is of such prominence at the bar as to make it easy to pass upon his merits. Samuel Seabury has been admitted to practice only a few years, but the result of your committee's inquiries has been to the effect that he is otherwise well qualified for the position. The evidence as to the character of Herman C. Kudlich is satisfactory, but your committee is not so convinced as to his ability and learning as to justify it in recommending that his nomination be approved.

"Under the circumstances, your committee does not recommend that indorsement be given to any of the candidates for vacancies in the City Court.

"The following resolutions are respectfully submitted for adoption by this association:"

First—That the long and distinguished judicial careers of George C. Barrett and Joseph F. Daly, each of whom has served for nearly thirty years in high judicial positions, with the general approval of the bar and of the community preeminently, entitled them to the indorsement of this association for re-election to the Supreme Court.

Second—That while lacking this especial qualification, the reputation earned by James A. O'Gorman in a minor judicial position and in his practice at the bar shows him to be a fit candidate for election to the Supreme Court.

Third—That James M. Varnum and Abner C. Thomas are both fit candidates for the office of Surrogate.

Fourth—That James A. Blanchard is a fit candidate for the position of Judge of the General Sessions.

Fifth—That the commitee be authorized to give such publicity to this report and the action of the association thereon as it deems expedient.

The resolution relating to James A. O'Gorman was not unanimous, one member of the committee dissenting thereform.

The report was signed by Robert W. De Forest, John L. Cadwalader, John De Witt Warner, Horace Russell, W. E. Curtis, Edward B. Whitney, and Robert Grier Munroe.

DISAPPROVED THE REPORT.

The first sign of disapproval of the report was manifested by Henry E. Tremain, who moved to amend it by including in the resolution relating to the candidates for the Court of General Sessions a favorable mention of Warren W. Foster, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Tremain explained that he offered the amendment simply in the interest of fair play, and because nothing adverse to Mr. Foster had been brought forward by the committee. "I am a friend of Judge Blanchard," Mr. Tremain said, "and I intend to vote for him, but if we adopt this report, I'm afraid we will only help to elect Mr. Foster."

Ex-City Chamberlain Thomas C. T. Crain seconded the amendment, and then Everett P. Wheeler arose to defend the action of the committee. Referring to the principles which had actuated the committee in framing its report, Mr. Wheeler said: "The committee has not found a man who would say that Mr. Foster's career had furnished evidence of his fitness for the office. The committee casts no slur on Mr. Foster nor on any other nominee."

As soon as Mr. Wheeler had taken his seat, Willis B. Dowd arose and said that it was apparent to him that the committee's report would be adopted. Looking about him, he said, he could find barely a quorum present, yet the committee came in with a report and asked this minority representation to cast reflections upon some candidates, and to vote for others.

"This association adjourned last week," Mr. Dowd exclaimed, "not because it wished to force the several political organizations to name good men but because certain members of the committee desired to get certain men nominated for office. Having done this, the committee wants us to indorse its action. This is unfair politics. Instead of accomplishing your object you will bring ridicule on this association. The small attendance at this meeting proves that the majority of the members of this association are showing their disapproval of the committee's work by remaining away. I say with all respect that you are on the wrong tack and that you have not assumed a dignified position as representatives of this association."

The committee found an ardent defender in William B. Hornblower, who declared warmly that no slur had been cast on any person by the report and that the lack of partisan feeling was manifested by the fact that candidates of both political parties had been favored.

Mr. Tremain again spoke in favor of Mr. Foster, who, he said, had been more prominent in the last two months than any other one man in the city, through his connection with the Dewey celebration, the success of which he ascribed largely to Mr. Foster's efforts. "The fact that the committee has not been able to make an investigation which could satisfy it of the qualifications of a candidate does not speak well for the committee's research," Mr. Tremain added. "As I have said before, I am afraid it has done the best it could to secure Mr. Foster's election."

THE REPORT ADOPTED.

When the debate had reached this point, the motion to amend the fourth resolution so as to include the name of Mr. Foster was put. About sixteen men voted in the affirmative, and fully three times that number expressed their dissent. The resolutions were then adopted, only a few negative votes being noted. Then a motion to adopt the committee's report was made. On the viva voce vote, Chairman Hamilton Odell was in doubt as to the result, but when a standing vote was taken it was found that while many men refused to vote at all, those in favor of the adoption of the report outnumbered their opponents by more than two to one.

TO NOTIFY JUSTICE BARRETT.

Republican Committees to Visit Candidates and Prepare Address to Voters—Alarmed at Small Registration.

The Republican Notification Committee will call at the home of Justice Barrett, 79 East Seventy-ninth Street, at 5:45 o'clock P. M. to-day to inform him of his nomination by the Republican County Convention. The notification of the other nominees will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the home of the Bar Association in West Forty-third Street.

The names of the committeemen were given out yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the County Committee. They are as follows: State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg, Chairman; Henry E. Howland, Frederick S. Gibbs, George R. Bidwell, Frank Tilford, John Proctor Clarke, William M. K. Olcott, John C. O'Conor, Jastrow Alexander, Charles C. Beaman, Henry W. Cannon, James Yereance, Assemblyman Samuel Scott Slater, Ernest Hall, and Samuel McMillan.

The Committee on Address to Voters, which was created by the County Convention, will meet at the County Committee headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, at 4 o'clock P. M. to-day to draw up the address.

All the Republican leaders have been exchanging views since Saturday night on the falling off in the registration in this city. They have decided to take extraordinary measures to get out the full party strength during the remaining days of registration. Orders have been given to the election district Captains to make a thorough canvass of their districts to ascertain who have not registered, and to get them on the books. The leaders claim that next Friday's returns will show a large increase in the registration.

Lemuel E. Quigg, speaking yesterday of the small registration, said:

"A falling off of nearly 30,000 is a very bad sign, but I do not know that it hurts us more than it does the other fellows. However, we are going to make extraordinary efforts to bring out a full registration in every district.

"I think the organizations that have urged us to join them in a fusion ticket against Tammany should do their best to get out their full strength. I know that we had great difficulty in getting the Republican organization to accept the proposition, and if there is a bad failure this time—certainly if there is a failure to get out a good, stiff vote—the hopes of future efforts of this kind will be very slim indeed.

"It will be a bad day for fusion tickets unless the other organizations get together and poll a good vote for the ticket. It ought to be popular, and I do not see why the different organizations cannot get out a big vote for it. We certainly expect them to do so."

MR. SOHMER NOT ENJOINED.

Relief Sought by Dismissed Sheehan Adherents Denied in Court.

Thomas J. McNiece and Charles B. O'Neill, Captains of election districts in the Ninth Assembly (John C. Sheehan's) District, who were removed by County Clerk Sohmer from the position of clerks, each brought an action in the Supreme Court for reinstatement. They moved, before Justice Truax, for a preliminary injunction restraining Mr. Sohmer from appointing any person to the position from which he had been removed, and also for an order reinstating him pending the trial.

Justice Truax yesterday denied the application, saying that courts of equity will not interfere by injunction to determine questions concerning the appointment or ejection of public officers or their title to office. Such purely legal questions, the Court holds, are cognizable only by courts of law, and the proper proceeding for one who has been illegally removed from office was by writ of certiorari. The preliminary injunction asked for should not be issued, Justice Truax says, because it would be likely to prevent the County Clerk from or would impede him in carrying out the duties imposed upon him by law.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS.

Five Members Added to Committee on New Clubhouse.

The Republican Club held its regular monthly meeting last night. It was expected that there would be some discussion upon the political situation in this city, but beyond casual references to it the subject was not touched. The President, Senator Depew, was not present, and W. M. K. Olcott, First Vice President, presided.

The lease of the new clubhouse, on Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street, has not yet been signed, but a draft of it is under consideration. This formed the chief topic of discussion. The Executive Committee believed that the best interests of the club, including those of members who have been generous subscribers to the proposed second mortgage bonds, required that the subcommittee on the new clubhouse, which will cost about $500,000, should have representatives of the club at large on it. In accordance with this opinion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the committee on the new clubhouse be enlarged by the addition thereto of the President of the club, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and four members, to be appointed by the President of the club, not members of the Executive Committee."

The new clubhouse will adjoin the site of John Jacob Astor's new apartment hotel, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and will have a frontage of forty-one feet.

Democratic Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee did not meet yesterday, despite Chairman Danforth's announcements that it would assemble in the Hoffman House headquarters to map out the campaign work. Mr. Danforth said last night that he would go to Philadelphia to-day, and return the latter part of the week. As soon as he gets back, he said, he will call the committee together, and he will also call a meeting of all the County Committee Chairmen of the State.

Henry F. Gehring Will Not Run.

Henry F. Gehring, Democratic nominee for Alderman in the Sixth District, Brooklyn, has filed with the Bureau of Elections a certificate of declination. He refuses to run on account of ill-health.

PLACE FOR WOMEN GAMBLERS.

Three of That Sex Arrested for Running Alleged Poolroom.

An alleged poolroom located on the parlor floor of 239 Lexington Avenue was raided last evening by Capt Delaney and Detectives Quinlan and Walsh of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. The alleged proprietor, Gussie E. McGee, twenty-four years old; Kittie Carr, twenty-four years old, and her sister Agnes, twenty-two years old, all of 212 West Forty-sixth Street, were arrested. The last-named women were employed as assistants in the place.

Capt. Delaney learned yesterday that a poolroom was in operation in the house and determined to close it at once. When he went to the place last evening he had no difficulty in entering. The front door was unlocked and unguarded. The Captain found the walls of the parlor covered with cards on which were the names of the horses entered for the races at the Morris Park, Latonia, and Harlem race tracks. In the room was a telephone, with the number "2154 Madison Square."

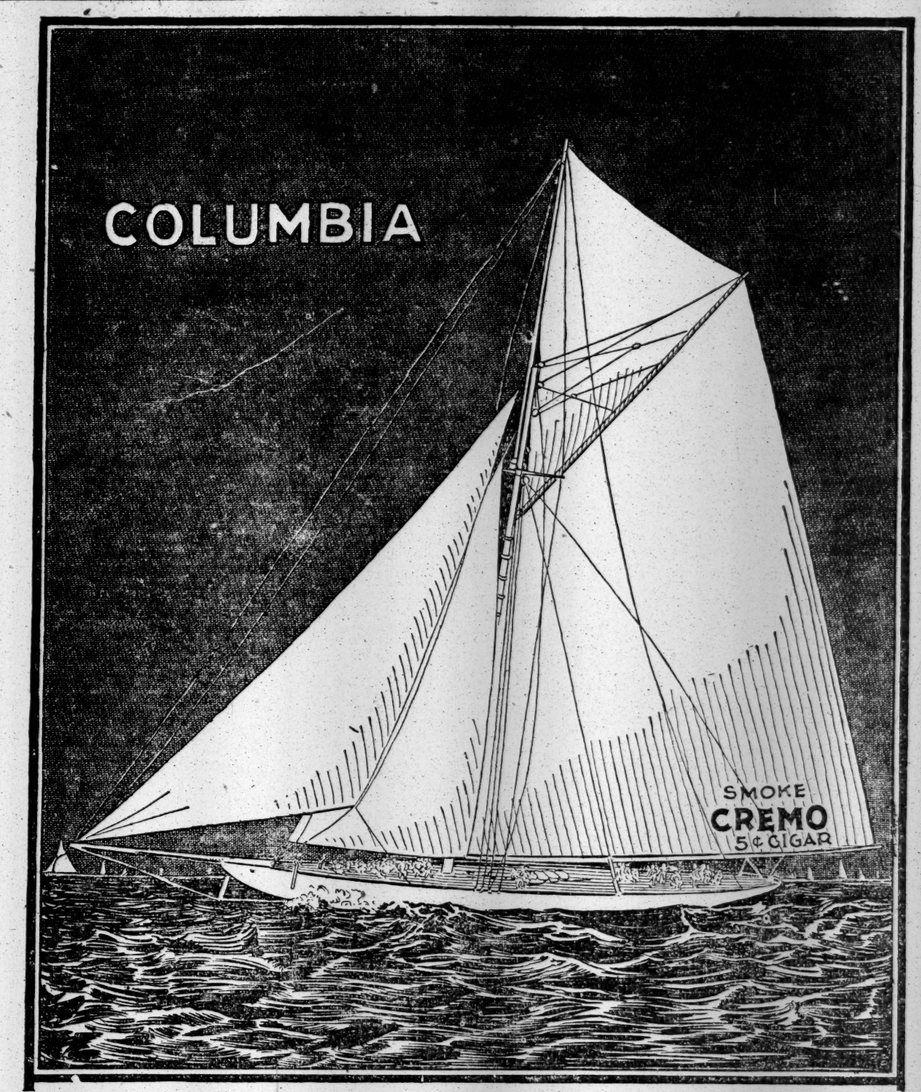
When the Captain informed the women that they were under arrest they offered no resistance and walked to the station house. When questioned they refused to say anything. The place, it is alleged, was frequented by women gamblers and not by men.

Nominated for Congress.

READING, Penn., Oct. 16.—The Berks County Democratic Congressional Convention to-day nominated ex-State Senator H. D. Greene to succeed to the vacancy caused by the death of Daniel Ermentrout. The Republican conferees of the same district met in Allentown to-day and named Jeremiah S. Parvin of Leesport for Congress. He is a manufacturer

Malt-Nutrine

is nutritive, sedative, digestive, beneficial at all seasons of the year. It is prepared by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n. That fact alone guarantees its merit.—Adv.



"Like the Cremo 5c. Cigar, the Columbia has won, owing to superior quality and workmanship."

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, New York.

MR. BRYAN AND EXPANSION

Southern Democracy Wants Both as Issues Next Year.

SILVER IS A SECOND THOUGHT

Reaffirmation of the Chicago Platform a Necessity—South Opposed to the Administration's Policy.

Many prominent Southerners are visiting this city at present, and they are discussing freely the situation in the South and West as foreshadowing the probable issues of the approaching Presidential campaign, as well as the part that William Jennings Bryan is expected by his adherents to play in that contest. These Southerners are for the most part of the opinion that Mr. Bryan is the only logical or possible nominee for the Presidency by the Democratic Party. Even the supporters of the boom started by Joseph J. Willett of Alabama for Augustus Van Wyck, which was exploded by ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas in his speech at the Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration, have, it is said, come over to the Bryan wing of the Democracy.

There is no such unanimity, however, upon the subject of the next National Democratic platform. Most of the visiting politicians who have expressed their views while in this city incline to the opinion that the party will indorse the Chicago platform in a merely perfunctory way, without giving special emphasis to any of its planks. They think, also, that the free coinage of silver is to be no more than a secondary issue, at most, yielding the first place to the issues raised by the wars with Spain and the Filipinos—anti-expansion, anti-imperialism, and anti-militarism.

Among the most prominent Southerners visiting here are Henry G. Turner and James C. C. Black, both ex-Representatives from Georgia. Mr. Black had the distinction, during Mr. Cleveland's Administration, of being perhaps the President's closest friend and adviser in the House, and Mr. Turner was the leader of the Georgia delegation, and, virtually, of the Democratic delegations of the Southern States. Both are of the opinion that the Democratic Party will get together in the nomination of Mr. Bryan and upon the anti-expansion policy. Mr. Black said yesterday:

"There is very little agitation in political circles in the South now, which is itself an indication that the party has little cause for that disagreement and factional breaking up that has been predicted in the Republican press for the last two years. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the proper issues upon which to make the next campaign are practically confined to the silver question. Many doubt the expediency of making silver the issue again. It will not be side tracked, of course, but it will be relegated, I believe, to a secondary place. It is quite probable that the party would not agree fully upon this issue, and that it could not get out its full strength if free coinage were again to be thrust forward as the prime issue of the campaign. And yet Democrats feel that the Chicago platform must be at least reaffirmed. It is, of course, quite possible to do this in a matter-of-course way, without attempting to throw especial emphasis upon any of the principles enunciated in that declaration of the policy of the party.

"It seems to me that the party has the best chance to win upon the issue of anti-expansion, and I believe it to be the prevalent view that this will be the chief issue of the campaign. Upon it there would be very little lack of harmony, and the Democrats would get from the Republican and independent ranks because of this issue as many, or more, recruits than they would lose from their own ranks. I find that sentiment throughout the South, and I believe the same is true of the Western States, is solidly opposed to the expansion policy of the present Administration. I know that there has been some expression of opinion the other way, but I think that it will be found that the Democratic Party everywhere is strongly against imperialism.

"Besides the element of greater union of sentiment, there is also to be reckoned with the greater enthusiasm with which such an issue will be fought for. No matter what may be thought of free silver, it would never bring out the enthusiasm of the voters as would the sharp antagonism to the military and aggrandizing policy of the Republican Party. To one who looks over the whole field, it is apparent even now that the issue of anti-expansion is shaping itself, despite all efforts to arouse feeling in favor of militarism by the cry of 'patriotism.' No one seriously believes that it is a question of patriotism, and the issue between Declaration of Independence Democracy and imperial and aggrandizing Republicanism will be sharply drawn and fought out at the polls. I believe it will be the one absorbing question of the campaign."

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS CONFER.

Petition to be Prepared by ex-Senator Edmunds—Carl Schurz to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—It is probable that the anti-imperialist conference, which will begin a two-day session in Chicago this morning, will set forth its position in the form of a memorial to Congress.

The meeting was called for the purpose of consolidating the independent and widely scattered organizations against the present policy of the United States in the Philippines. Those delegates who came to-day expressed themselves as in favor of a declaration of principles.

The Philadelphia delegation has a resolution which it may present, and Secretary Irving Winslow of the Boston League, which has been posing as a National centre, has brought with him a paper prepared by Morfield Storey of Massachusetts, suggesting a way out of the Philippine situation which will, perhaps, be made the basis for reaching an agreed position upon the question, and also constitute an answer to the assertion of the imperialists that the Government, having gone into the Philippines, must stay and fight it out.

A petition to Congress prepared by ex-Senator George B. Edmunds will be presented for consideration. To-morrow will be devoted to business sessions. E. Burritt Smith of Chicago will call the conference to order, and state the purpose of its promoters.

In the evening the first public meeting will be held at Central Music Hall. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland, will preside and make the first speech. Ex-Secretary of the Interior Carl Schurz will be the principal speaker. Two or three brief talks may be made by leading members of the conference not yet selected. Among those here are Edward Atkinson, Horace White, J. Sterling Morton, Dr. Bigelow, Winslow Warren, and Dana Estes.

NERVOUSNESS BETRAYED HIM.

Young Clifton Raynor Unconsciously Let Out the Fact of His Marriage to Miss Frankenberg.

If young Clifton Garfield Raynor had not been afflicted with a fit of nervousness last August he would not have caused the surprise he did to his father-in-law then, and a notice of his marriage, which appeared in a Brooklyn paper yesterday, would have been deferred for many months to come.

The young woman in the case is Miss Nellie Hall Frankenberg, daughter of Sandford H. Frankenberg, a man of means and teller of the Dime Savings Bank in Brooklyn, who lives at 694 President Street.

Raynor lives at 263 Hawthorne Street, Flatbush. He is twenty-one years old, and had been engaged to Miss Frankenberg for some time. He is employed in a sporting goods house in Manhattan, and until recently drew a salary of $10 a week.

Mr. Frankenberg smiled approvingly upon the tender understanding between his daughter and young Raynor, but his sentiments with respect to the salary were not so encouraging to the young people. He felt that the lovers should wait until Raynor was in a position to assume the responsibilities of married life. But the lovers had their own opinion as to that, and it developed later that they possessed the courage of their convictions in the matter.

In August last, while the Frankenberg family was spending the Summer at Southold, L. I., Miss Frankenberg fell ill. Young Raynor hurried down to Southold to be near her. One night Miss Frankenberg had a relapse and her father asked Raynor to go for a physician. Now the young lover, it appears, was badly scared, and when he reached the physician's house he was in a state of mind.

"Doctor," he said, hurriedly and nervously, "my wife is very ill. Please come to Mr. Frankenberg's at once."

Some time l[illegible] the doctor, having attended to his p[illegible]ent, was alone with Mr. Frankenberg.

"You had better tell your son-in-law there's no occasion for alarm," he remarked innocently.

"Son-in-law?" gasped Mr. Frankenberg, staring hard at the doctor.

Then there was a scene and tears and explanations, all ending happily, however, with the bestowal of the parental blessing.

The lovers, it appears, were married in Paterson, N. J., on July 22 last, and intended to keep the fact of the marriage secret for two years. The bridegroom, however, in his nervousness had betrayed it long before the time set for its being made known. Yesterday's announcement of the marriage caused much surprise among the friends of the young couple.

The bride, who has just recovered from an illness, yesterday took up her home with her husband in Flatbush. His salary has been increased, it is said.

NEGROES ATTACK OFFICERS.

Two Marshals, Defending Themselves, Kill One of Seven Assailants.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 16.—A special dispatch from Dunellon says: An attempt was made by negroes to kill the night Marshal, J. J. Stephens, and his uncles, W. H. and J. S. Stephens, last night. Seven negroes "held up" J. J. Stephens with rifles. J. S. Stephens, who is day Marshal, was still on duty and came to the rescue.

The negroes opened fire without effect, whereupon the two white men replied, killing one named Ramsey and wounding another, who escaped with his friends. It is thought the negroes disliked W. H. Stephens because he had been very strict with them while he was Marshal and had shot one of them in the discharge of his duty. Further trouble is feared.

ROTHENBERG & Co

Formerly LUDWIG BROS.

34, 36, 38, 40, 42 West 14th St.

Money Refunded on Any Unsatisfactory Purchase.

Extra Specials in Silks for Wednesday at

The New Store

22-24-inch BLACK SATIN and GROS GRAIN BROCADES, large and small designs, worth 89c.; Wednesday at 59c

21-inch FANCY CORDED TAFFETA, in street and evening shades—fancy stripes and self colors — regular price 1.00; Wednesday at 79c

20-inch French novelty VELVETS, in new shades of pink, blue, maize, rose de chine, etc.; regular price 2.50; Wednesday at 1.19

Extra Specials in Dress Goods.

38-inch FANCY WORSTED CHECKED SUITINGS, 20 colorings; regular price 39c.; Wednesday at 25c

45-inch FRENCH WHIPCORDS, all pure wool, browns, grays, navys and cadets; regular price 98c.; Wednesday at 59c

56-inch PLAID SUITINGS, including large range designs and combinations of colors; worth 1.25; Wednesday at . . 98c

"Cluett" 40¢ SHOMBRY CLUETT, PEABODY & Co. MAKERS

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS

ALL PRICES UNLESS SAME ELSEWHERE. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 BROADWAY.

688 BROADWAY.

723 SIXTH AVENUE.

DO YOU KNOW Uneeda Biscuit

RECEPTION FOR DR. STUBBS.

Dr. Charles William Stubbs, Dean of Ely Cathedral, was entertained at a reception given by the Society of American Authors at Delmonico's last evening. Among those who assembled to greet the distinguished Englishman were many well-known Episcopalian clergymen and men of political and social prominence. Among them were ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, Seth Low, Andrew H. Green, Gen. James Grant Wilson, Dr. W. H. Egle of Harrisburg, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, the Rev. Benjamin F. De Costa, the Rev. Charles A. Briggs, and the Rev. Robert Collyer. There were also many women in the assemblage, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Miss Marie F. Giles being in the number.

A short address of welcome to Dr. Stubbs was delivered by the President of the society, Rastus S. Ransom, after which the Dean spoke informally. At intervals during the evening there was instrumental and vocal music.

The Wanamaker Store.

Women's Stormy-Day Wear

SENSIBLE mud-skipping skirts that rob rainy-day rambles of their last drawback. Chic enough for wear on the golf links, though meant for city use. The stuffs are chosen for their service-giving quality; the making thoroughly correct—skirts hang as gracefully as any full-length garments. These are 36 to 40 inches long. $6.75 to $12.

Full Rainy-day Costumes, Skirt and Jacket, $20 to $30.
Mackintoshes for Women, $4 to $12.
Cravenette Rain Garments, lighter and better-looking, $10 to $26.

This store is more than a fair-weather friend.

Cheap Dress Goods---And Why

Fifty pieces of seasonable-weight fabrics—two thousand yards or more. All are marked below their worth, because here and there in the group is a piece of not-approved color—too many greens, the owner thought and trembled, and here are the goods as real bargains. For chances are that you will not agree with the expert—and we'll likely sell his bugbears first; because they are pretty. Rough-faced smooth goods—which means they lack the sheen broadcloth or Henrietta.

Whipcords, granite cloths, poplin, sharkskin and piece-dyed whipcords. As goods, they are worth $1.25 and $1.50, but we mark them 75c and $1.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Parlor Furniture---A Saving

Parlor Suites, four pieces; mahogany frames, the backs are carved, the whole frames well polished; spring seats, of course—the pieces upholstered in silk damask—

$35 instead of $65

Five of these suites. We have twenty-two more as interesting—great values, you will agree. Seems too bad to have to tell a cityful of such a little lot, but the weather will be against shopping, anyway, and those who really want parlor furniture have fair notice—and fair chance, if they come early.

The other twenty-two include—

Five 2-piece parlor suites at $29, instead of $50; mahogany finished frames.
Five 3-piece parlor suites at $34, instead of $60; embroidered upholstery; mahogany finished frames.
One 2-piece parlor suite at $38, instead of $65; mahogany frame, inlaid; damask covering.
Four 5-piece parlor suites at $55, instead of $95; mahogany finish.
One 3-piece parlor suite at $60, instead of $100; mahogany.
One 4-piece parlor suite at $75, instead of $120; mahogany.
Two 4-piece parlor suites at $80, instead of $130; mahogany, damask covering.
One 3-piece parlor suite at $90, instead of $150; damask covering.
Two 4-piece parlor suites; $95, instead of $150; mahogany, damask covering.

A few odd chairs.

Eight parlor chairs at $12, instead of $21; mahogany, velour coverings.
Two parlor chairs at $12.50, instead of $22; mahogany, velour coverings.
Seven parlor chairs at $14, instead of $25; mahogany; velour coverings.

Fourth floor.

More News of Dinner Sets

There are almost exact standards of value in china by which we can safely measure. When we say "$9 dinner sets at $6," we know it's so—you may depend on that. These values are interesting:

$6—English porcelain; 100 pieces; two new decorations; value $9.
$8—English porcelain; 100 pieces; two good patterns; with soup tureen and three large platters; value $12.
$10—American porcelain; 113 pieces; with soup tureen and four large platters; flower decoration and gilt; value $13.50.
$14—American porcelain; 113 pieces; four filled-in floral decorations; all handles gilt; worth $18.
$10—American porcelain; 101, 113 and 115 pieces; four floral decorations; all pieces gilt; good value at $15.
$16—Fine Austrian china; three elegant decorations; new shape; good value at $20.
$22.50—Limoges china; 100 pieces; fine floral decorations; all handles gilt; reduced from $35.
$30—Haviland china; 120 pieces; beautifully decorated; reduced from $40.

In addition a collection of elegant French China Dinner Sets—a particularly fortunate purchase which makes possible these exceptional values:

Sets worth $35 selling for $22.50.
Sets worth $37.50 selling for $25.
Sets worth $40 selling for $27.50.
Sets worth $42.50 selling for $30.

Basement.

White Aprons, French and American The foreign goods have lost nothing of their elegance though their prices have suffered severely. There's a cleaning-up in their home, and fine cambric aprons, elaborately trimmed and embroidered, are to be turned out with these new price-markings:

All the $1.75 to $2.50 kinds, now $1.
All the $3 to $3.50 kinds, now $1.50.

In the very complete line of domestic aprons are some of white lawn at 18c., at 25c., and so on up to $1.25.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Commercial Stationery A clever woman writer says that when she has to describe Satisfaction she buys commercial stationery here to realize the sensation. The extent of our assortment, the exactness and reliability of its slightest part, and the practical prices bear her out. These prominent:

Duplicate and Triplicate Order Books for salesmen; Reversible Note Books for students; 1900 Diaries, 1, 2 and 3 days to a page; Writing Tablets, 60 styles; large assortment of Ledgers Journals, Day Books and Records, all bindings and thicknesses; Commercial Inks and Inkstands; Typewriter Ribbon for the many machines; and papers and Carbon Sheets.

Basement.

Shoes for Women $3 shoes for $2. Stylish; mannish. $2.50 and $3 shoes for $1.40. Not as high styles, but maybe more generally acceptable.

Shoe bargains—never "bargain" shoes here. 953 pairs in one lot—the shoes at $1.40; maybe more of the shoes at $2. Shoes are higher as to cost. It is only the accident of business that lets us sell certain lots at less than normal prices. If we bought fewer regular lots we'd get fewer bargains. Needing to be the largest regular buyers of shoes, we naturally get first chance at the special lots—that is all of it.

Black and dark brown shoes at $1.40
Black chrome-kidskin shoes at $2

These special lots on fifth floor.

The Man With No Time to Spare turns to the pages of The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas, confident of *instant* information—full and complete—about the subject at hand.

The Most Exacting Student finds in the volumes all about the subject of his research — finds it, not in long, cumbrous and disconnected chapters, but in a concise chain of authoritive articles which leave no room for doubt.

The Child at His Lessons, who can call to his aid this Genii of the study Hour, has but to demand and, with the "open sesame" of knowledge on the library table, the treasures of the world's learning are as instantly obtainable to him as to the "grown-up"—so simple is the marvelous system of indexing.

Send for the details of the half-price offer through the Wanamaker Century Club—a postal will bring you specimen pages, sample map, and a talk about the bindings.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Fine Silk Petticoats This relates only of solid colored sorts, but they're all in the latest shades. Some new ideas in plaiting and in ruffling, too. You'll be surprised to see what an excellent quality we're offering here for $5. Then in the easiest sort of steps, prices advance to $18.50, for elegant, elaborate kinds.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bows for the Hair Fetching bows of black ribbon, silk, velvet or satin, in styles that the moment demands. The Alsatian kind is most attractive.

40c., 50c. and 65c. Each

Broadway and Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

SAW A WRECK AT SEA.

Gale Prevented the Motley from Rescuing the Ship's Company.

The Machias brig Motley, Capt. Doll, from Dutch Guiana, arrived here yesterday after a voyage which included a severe encounter with the elements the early part of October. When Capt. Doll reported to his agents, Swan & Son, on South Street, yesterday, it was not of his own experience, however, that he was concerned, but of that of another vessel in distress, which he had fallen in with on Oct. 3 in latitude 33.40, longitude 76.45.

It was at 6 o'clock in the evening that the other craft was made out. She was dismasted, and from the stump of her mainmast a signal of distress was flying. The Motley bore down to within a few ship's lengths, and made out several men of the wreck's crew gathered on the after deckhouse. She appeared to have been a three-masted schooner, and the signal she displayed was the American flag, union down. She was waterlogged, and awash, and the seas, which were running high, swept over her.

The wind was blowing a gale from north northeast, and it was impossible to launch a boat or to draw nearer without endangering his own ship, so Capt. Doll signaled "Will stand by." Then a man aboard the wreck, evidently the Captain, stepped out of the bunch on the after house of the dismasted craft, and by gesture gave a signal which Capt. Doll said yesterday he would never forget.

"He just extended his arms out and let them drop," he said. "It meant only one thing. It seemed to say 'We are lost.' Its blew almost a hurricane that night. We were driven some thirty miles off. Next morning we shaped our course to return to the disabled craft, but we failed to find her."

Capt. Doll was much affected at his failure to effect a rescue. He said that there were six or eight men on the vessel's deckhouse. Her boats were gone, and there was nothing in the wreckage alongside that could be made out to distinguish what her rig had been. Her name could be seen, painted in yellow, but the letters could not be made out.

$145,172,000 FOR PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Interior Department estimates, completed to-day, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, aggregate a grand total of $170,500,000.

This amount includes $145,172,000 for the entire pension service, of which $144,000,000 is for all army and navy pensions, the remainder being for agencies, salaries, &c.; the Census Bureau, $9,664,000; Indian service, $6,800,526; the General Land Office, $1,690,000; Patent Office, $1,051,190, and Geological Survey, $500,000.

A. G. VANDERBILT IN THE CITY.

Holds a Conference with His Uncle and Counsel—Probate of the Will.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was summoned home from Japan for a family conference preparatory to the filing for probate of the will of his father, Cornelius Vanderbilt, reached this city from Newport early yesterday morning, and spent about three hours at the Grand Central Station in conference with his uncle, W. K. Vanderbilt, and with counsel. Young Mr. Vanderbilt made the trip from Newport with his brother-in-law, Harry Payne Whitney, and the statement was made that he had learned the provisions of his father's will while at his mother's home, in Newport.

Alfred Vanderbilt's older brother, Cornelius, who but for his estrangement with his father on account of his marriage, would have been the head of that branch of the family, was not present at the business talk between Alfred and his uncle, William K. Young Cornelius Vanderbilt spent most of the day quietly at work at his desk in the office of the Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad.

Contrary to expectation, the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt was not offered for probate yesterday. Senator Depew said in reply to inquiries on this subject: "There is absolutely nothing to be made public today with regard to Cornelius Vanderbilt's will. It is doubtful if the will is filed for probate to-morrow. It may take several days before the papers are ready. When the necessary legal formalities are complied with, abstracts of the document will be given to the public."

Law Institute Annual Meeting.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Law Institute, which owns the extensive law library in the Federal Building, was held yesterday afternoon. Several amendments to the by-laws were adopted, the most important of which provides that the Executive Committee hereafter shall consist of the President, First Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and six members to be elected. Another amendment fixes the second Saturday in May of each year as the date of the annual meeting. A new manual of the institute is to be issued shortly containing lists of the officers and members, the new by-laws, and a history of the society written by its President, Supreme Court Justice Patterson.

Answer to a Correspondent.

H. B. E.—If a Federal employe whose home is in Northern New York has been located in Brooklyn long enough to acquire a legal residence and votes there this Fall, he thereby surrenders his former voting residence. Should he afterward be transferred to Washington he would have to return to Brooklyn, not to his former home up the State, to vote.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

Report of Dr. Burtsell's Selection Premature, the Archbishop Says.

The report that the Rev. Dr. Burstell is to be installed as pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, while not denied, is said to be premature. Archbishop Corrigan, in reply to a question concerning the report, yesterday said:

"The mater is one concerning which I wish little would be said. I do not think Dr. Burtsell wants to come to New York. Any way, the statement that he is to be pastor of the Church of the Epiphany is premature. The pastorate has not yet been declared vacant. When that has been done names will have to be sent in from which to make a selection."

THE CLOTHES SMUGGLING CASE.

New Yorkers Thought to Have Been Customers of F. J. Hutchings.

The case of Frederick J. Hutchings, who on Saturday was held by United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of smuggling men's apparel from England, is likely to have the attention of the Treasury agents for some time. At the Custom House the case is known as the Astor House smuggling case, because Hutchings had rooms there, where he was soliciting orders for garments for Harry Keene, a London tailor. The case was worked up by Custom House Inspector Kruckman and Treasury Agent Theobald.

The plan, as stated by them, was to solicit orders for clothes and engage to deliver them at the London invoice price, plus $5. This rate was much under what the clothes would cost duty paid. The system has been going on for several years, and it is understood that the Treasury Department acted on the remonstrances of several American tailors, who complained that the clothes from Keene were smuggled and that the scheme made inroads on their profits. Hutchings is said to be one of several agents employed by Keene, and their arrests and seizures of clothes are likely to be made.

In Hutchings's possession when he was arrested was the following list of names of New Yorkers, supposed to be persons who in the best of good faith gave orders for Keene's clothes: F. A. Childs, 68 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; the Rev. Leighton Williams, 812 West Fifty-fourth Street; C. N. and Lee Fairchild, 38 Union Square; William Essen, 20 Broad Street; Leon Levi, 31 West Sixty-third Street; T. F. Sykes and T. B. Johnson, 21 Park Row; E. T. Wilson, 26 Broadway; H. Coghill, 120 Broadway; W. Denift, 704 Broadway; F. H. Lindenberg, 80 Washington Square; T. C. Vischer, H. T. Coggeshall, and W. R. Emmons, 129 West Eightieth Street; Dr. I. H. Abraham, 132 West Forty-fourth Street, and S. Milius, 107 Franklin Street.

MR. BRYAN IN KENTUCKY

Begins a Tour of the State with Candidate Goebel.

DENOUNCES PHILIPPINE WAR

Invites Populist Support and Praises Chicago Platform—Mr. Goebel Defends the State Election Law.

BARDWELL, Ky., Oct. 16.—The Bryan party left Cairo, Ill., this morning at 7 o'clock for a tour through Kentucky and Ohio. Among those on the train were Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, National Committeeman Woodson of Kentucky, William Goebel, Democratic candidate for Governor; Capt. Joseph Blackburn, brother of Senator Blackburn; G. G. Coulter, candidate for Auditor, and others known to the Kentucky Democracy, and an array of newspaper correspondents. Bardwell, twenty miles out of Cairo, was the first stop, where an enthusiastic crowd greeted the train. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"Whether the next President of the United States is a Democrat depends somewhat on what you do in Kentucky this year. Three years ago Kentucky did not help the Democratic Party to any great extent. I believe the people voted better than the country counted. I am not sure, but we carried the State, but I am sure we did not get it. Kentucky is a Democratic State, and we have a right to expect it to go Democratic in 1900.

"If the State goes Republican this Fall, it may be difficult to carry next year. You will encourage the Republicans and discourage the Democrats if you try to divide the Democratic Party. You cannot whip the Republicans by dividing the Democratic Party in two."

Mr. Bryan vigorously denounced the war in the Philippines and the present large standing army, claiming it to be the duty of the Democratic Party to seek the reduction of the army to the peace footing of 25,000 men.

He paid his respects to President McKinley's announcement of the intention to hold the Philippine Islands, and said it was the first announcement of a President of the United States against the spirit and doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. In reference to the President's declaration that Congress would provide for the government of the islands, he said you should substitute Parliament for Congress and revert to the time when the Colonies asked recognition of King George III.

Mr. Bryan ridiculed the claim that we had a right to the islands because we had purchased the islands from a discredited monarchy, and averred that we cannot buy the Philippines after we had armed them to fight Spain.

He then touched upon the silver question as a matter of vital interest to the people as a whole, and urged the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform.

LARGE CROWD AT FULTON.

Mr. Bryan Says There Are Sixteen Reasons to One for Hope.

FULTON, Ky., Oct. 16.—There was a good crowd here, and Mr. Bryan spoke from the rear platform of his train, as did Candidate Goebel and Mr. Blackburn. Mr. Bryan said, among other things:

"You can do some pretty good yelling here, but I want to tell you, if you will elect Mr. Goebel Governor and Joe Blackburn Senator, there will be more yelling in Nebraska than we have here.

"They say a man does not want another to do better than himself, but I am not selfish when I say I want you to give Goebel a larger majority than you did me in 1896. While I appreciate the splendid vote of 1896, I believe our party is stronger than it was then, and there are sixteen reasons to one why it should be."

POPULIST SUPPORT INVITED.

The Chicago Platform of 1896 a Declaration for a Generation.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 16.—The largest crowd of the day was met at Mayfield. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Goebel were the speakers, the former delivering the most elaborate speech of the morning, thus far. Mounted upon an elevated platform he said he did not know in which direction to talk.

"I may face in all directions on this platform, but I do not on the Chicago platform. [Cheers.] They told me in 1896 this was the banner Democratic county in the State and that I had more than 3,000 majority, but the appearance of this crowd indicates that I should have had more." [Applause.]

A voice: "We will give you more next year."

"I believe this crowd came out to indicate what it would do for Goebel and the rest of the ticket. To-day I shall accept it as evidence of a larger majority for Goebel than that of 1896, and I shall rejoice if it is so. I am glad to come to Kentucky. It is the skirmish line of 1900. The bigger the majority this Fall the better the chances in 1900. The skirmish of 1896 was over Bunker Hill; that of 1900 will be another Yorktown. The Chicago platform of 1896 was a new declaration. Like the declaration of Thomas Jefferson, it was not for a year but for a generation."

He appealed to the Democrats to stand by the platform and the candidates indorsed by the Louisville Convention, and paid a passing compliment to the bolting ticket and its supporters, holding that principles are everything and the man nothing. He said railroads were hard things to antagonize, whether in public or political matters, claiming that the railroads were supporting the opposition to Goebel. He also appealed to the Populists who supported him in 1896 to stand by Goebel as against the Republicans, and closed by an appeal for the election of Joseph Blackburn to the United States Senate.

Mr. Goebel denounced the railroads, President McKinley, and his political advisers in general, and asked the people to support the opposition to combinations and corporations.

ELECTION LAW DEFENDED.

Mr. Goebel Declares the Measure Neccessary to Prevent Republican Frauds.

BENTON, Ky., Oct. 16.—Mr. Bryan was cordially greeted at Benton by a very large crowd at noon. He was introduced as the "Great Democrat" of the day and took occasion to say in reply tnat all Democrats were great who lived up to their responsibilities. The defeat of 1896 merely made the party more determined to win. Though some of the leaders went astray, the party was right. The defeat of three years ago simply made the united party of to-day. The people have charge. They believe the Democratic Party is right and will see that the defeat of '96 is reversed.

Mr. Goebel for the first time to-day undertook a defense of the election law known as the Goebel law. He claimed the law became a necessity to prevent the Republicans of the State from stealing the State elections, and charged the railroads and other State interests with being combined to defeat the Democratic State ticket in order to secure the repeal of the law.

"For this reason," said Mr. Goebel, "we want a Democratic Governor who will prevent the repeal of the law. For this reason we want you to send true Democrats to the Legislature. I say Democrats, because we do not want Palmer and Buckner Democrats or Brown Democrats. I mean Democrats who will see that it is not necessary for Democrats to steal an election. Kentucky is Democratic. It is only the Republicans who steal elections in this State. We want to prevent giving the State to McKinley as in 1896, even if William J. Bryan has a majority of 100,000."

Sermons by the Rev. Dr. G. C. Morgan.

The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, pastor of New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park, London, will hold services in the Broadway Tabernacle and the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church from Oct. 21 to Oct. 24. He will preach to ministers only Saturday evening in the Broadway Tabernacle. He will then preach seven sermons to the public as follows: Broadway Tabernacle, Sunday, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. and Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 8 P. M., and Monday and Tuesday at 4 P. M. and 8 P. M. in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

NUTMEG STATE DISASTER.

President of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company Says the Vessel Is a Total Loss—Captain's Report.

President J. H. Jenkins of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company returned yesterday from Sands Point, where he had been inspecting the wreck of the burned steamboat Nutmeg State.

"Everything that could burn," said he, "did burn, and I believe that everything in her cargo except iron burned into a charred mass. The vessel herself is a total loss. She was worth $75,000 and was insured for $60,000. I have called a meeting of the Directors for to-morrow noon and at that meeting will be determined the question of replacing the Nutmeg State, either by purchase or building. I cannot form any estimate of the loss on the cargo.

"The only man who might be able to give a cause for the origin of the fire was Samuel Jaynes, who died after being picked up by the steam yacht Kismet. The body was brought to the New York Morgue and yesterday was returned to the dead man's friends in Bridgeport. The two other bodies, that of an unknown woman and of an unknown child, are at Smith's undertaking shop at Port Washington, and Coroner Allen has sent a complete description of the remains to the Bridgeport papers in the hope that friends or relatives may recognize and claim the bodies.

"The Baxter Wrecking Company is at work on the wreck, and as tide serves the wrecking boats approach and send down divers to inspect the hull. If any holes are discovered they will be plugged up, and the water pumped out of the hold, so that the vessel may be lightened enough to search for any remaining bodies. The vessel and cargo are beyond redemption, but there may be enough salvage to pay for the work done upon it. There was no freight in the vessel's hold, all the freight being on the main deck, but, as this burned away the cargo fell into the hold, and is now a shapeless mass.

"The Nutmeg State lies in a very exposed position, and should a heavy gale strike her she would doubtless go to pieces. The vessel is burned clean down to the light-load mark, but if she is sufficiently buoyant after pumping out we will probably beach her at some handy place."

Capt. C. M. Brookes of the Nutmeg State filed his report of the disaster with the local Board of Steamboat Inspectors, in the Federal Building, late yesterday afternoon. His statement is to the effect that the Nutmeg State caught fire about the funnel at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning; that the fire spread rapidly amidships, and that the steamer was at once headed for the shore, where she was beached and totally destroyed. Everything was done, he says, that could be done to suppress the fire, and the officers and crew worked energetically to save the passengers. The Captain says that he can give no cause for the breaking out of the fire.

The insurance on the Nutmeg State was placed with inland marine companies, and it was reported yesterday that the aggregate amount of the insurance was between $60,000 and $70,000. The underwriters expect to realize but little in the way of salvage.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Rosalind Young of 432 West Thirty-sixth Street yesterday viewed the bodies of the woman and little girl washed ashore at Sands Point after the burning of the vessel. She said that they were the bodies of Mrs. Mary Lagger, thirty-six years old, and her daughter Rose, three years old. She said that she and Mrs. Lagger came to this country three years ago from Switzerland, where Mr. Lagger was a watchmaker. They had lived together at the Thirty-sixth Street address until three months ago, when Mrs. Lagger secured a position as housekeeper, which, however, she was obliged to give up on account of her child. She was afterward employed in New Haven. On Friday last Mrs. Young said she had received a letter from Mrs. Lagger saying that she wanted to live with her, and she had made arrangements to receive them. The number given by Mrs. Young in West Thirty-sixth Street is a firehouse. The bodies will be buried at Roslyn at the expense of the steamboat company.

CARE OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Superintendent Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department Speaks of the Work Curtailing Commitments.

Superintendent George Blair of the Outdoor Poor Department spoke yesterday regarding the report of the special committee of the State Board of Charities, which recently investigated the care of destitute children in Manhattan and the Bronx. The report, which will doubtless be adopted by the State Board of Charities, finds considerable fault with the manner in which destitute children are cared for, but there appears to be another side to the question which is supported by Superintendent Blair, who is making every effort to lessen the expense to the city of these little unfortunates. The State Board's committee seems to be of the opinion that the institutions to which they are sent upon commitment should be weeded out annually, and as many children as possible thrown back on their parents or nearest relatives. In order to investigate the case of each destitute ward of the city, Superintendent Blair says he would have to employ at least 100 additional Inspectors. They would cost the city $1,200 a year each, and if the corps investigated all cases it is very doubtful if they could weed out more than 10 per cent. annually. As the city pays these institutions only $2 a week for keeping each child, it appears to Superintendent Blair that the added cost for Inspectors would outweigh the saving.

"Considering the small force allowed for looking after destitute children," said Superintendent Blair yesterday, "we are saving the city a large sum of money annually. The present system has been in operation not quite two years. Few people have any idea what means and tricks parents among the poor foreign element resort to in order to get the city to support their children. To give some idea of the bulk of this work during the first six months of this year, over 4,000 applications of destitute children were made to this department. We investigated each case thoroughly, and the result was that only 600 children were taken in charge. At present we have about 1,000 applications a month, but we are taking charge less than 100 children a month. The applications are increasing daily, but the commitments are decreasing daily. I speak only of 'destitute' children. We place in institutions many thousands of children committed by the courts for various reasons. We cannot refuse any of these, of course, as the courts have the right to commit children whether we think they should be cared for at the expense of the city or not."

FIRE IN HARLEM FLAT HOUSE.

Officer Bolte Rescues Boy from a Second Floor Apartment.

A fire in a double-decker tenement house at 2,124 Second Avenue at 1:15 this morning nearly destroyed the building, driving out nine families living therein, many of them escaping in their night clothes.

During the progress of the fire the five-year-old son of Mrs. Brins, who lived on the second floor, was discovered by his mother to be missing. Officer Bolte, who a few minutes before had discovered the fire and roused the tenants, made his way through the smoke to the Brins's apartments. He found the little fellow under a bed, overcome by smoke, and carried him out. The boy was taken to Harlem Hospital.

The building was owned by Henry Blitz, his loss being about $3,500. Many of the tenants lost their personal property.

Sailor Struck by a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 16.—Larsen Olsen, one of the crew of Commodore E. C. Benedict's yacht Oneida, was the victim of a railroad accident last Saturday night. He went to Stamford, and, having had his pockets picked, started to walk home on the track. A train struck him, crushing his right foot so that amputation was necessary on Sunday.

Mrs. Margaret F. Bottome Ill.

Mrs. Margaret F. Bottome, President of the International Order of King's Daughters, is lying seriously ill at St. Luke's Hospital. On Sunday she underwent an operation, which it is believed will prove successful, and there is every hope for her recovery. Last night the attendants at the hospital reported her to be resting very comfortably.

Death of William Wallace Thayer.

William Wallace Thayer, formery Governor and one time Chief Justice of Oregon, died yesterday at his home, near Portland, of cerebral congestion, aged seventy-two years. He was born in Livingston County, N. Y., and went to Oregon in 1862.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Dodd, Mead & Co.'s
LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

Our Lady of Darkness. Bernard Capes
A powerful story of the French Revolutionary Epoch. By the author of "The Lake of Wine," "Comte de la Muette," etc. Price $1.50

'Postle Farm. George Ford
A new romance of Lorna Doone's Country. Price $1.25

Robespierre. Victorien Sardou
This famous play novelized under Sardou's personal direction. Price $1.50

Silas Marner---Illustrated. George Eliot
With 30 full-page illustrations by Reginald Birch. Price $2.00

Romance of King Ludwig II. Frances A. Gerard
The life of the famous mad King of Bavaria graphically narrated. With 52 illustrations. Price $3.50

Questions and Phases of Modern Missions. Rev. F. F. Ellinwood, D.D.
A comprehensive discussion of this interesting subject by the most eminent authority. Price $1.50

Elsie in the South. Martha Finley
The omission of a "new Elsie book" would disappoint thousands of children. Price $1.25

Margaret Thorpe's Trial. Lucy C. Lillie
Mrs. Lillie's stories always command the interest of a wide circle of girl readers. Price $1.25

The Carved Cupboard. Amy Le Feuvre
A new story by the author of "Probable Sons," and in a similar vein. Price $1.00

AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

MAZET AND REFEREES' FEES.

Counsel Moss Will Not Tell What He Has Found Out About Them.

When the Mazet committee meets again the last of this month one of the subjects to be taken up will be the amount of fees received by referees. Mr. Moss is already in receipt of several statements of this nature, returned in response to the application of the committee, and said yesterday that, although they were coming in slowly, he expected to have considerable material for the future sessions.

When asked regarding the size of some of the fees received by certain referees, Mr. Moss at once became non-communicative.

"If I should give out this information in advance of our sessions," said he, "it would subject me to a great deal of well-founded criticism, and I could not think of doing it. You can see it would be manifestly improper for me to publish in advance evidence gathered for the specific purposes of our investigation. It will all be known in due time."

"It is said that some of the fees received by referees were found to be disappointingly small by yourself and the majority of the committee," was suggested. "Would this have any bearing on a disinclination to give out the figures at present?"

"Not at all," was the reply. "The smallness of fees, on the contrary, would serve as all the more reason for publishing the amounts. There will be no hesitation when this part of the investigation is reached in bringing out these points. I cannot say, however, just when the subject of referees' fees will be reached."

FOG-BOUND LINERS COME IN.

Steamers Had Been Delayed from Six to Twenty-four Hours.

While the fog continued yesterday, it was not so thick as it had held throughout Sunday, and several steamships which had been outside the Hook were able to come into port and reach their piers in the morning.

The French Line steamship La Gascogne, which was reported Sunday night, it was found had been waiting outside the bar for the fog to lift since 11 o'clock Saturday night. The Maasdam and the Menominee had been outside since 9 o'clock the previous night, and the Cymric of the White Star Line and others had been delayed from six to twenty-four hours by the fog.

There was enough fog in the rivers in the early morning to make necessary the ringing of the fog bells at ferry slips, but the boats ran with comparative regularity, and before noon had resumed their regular schedule.

There was also some delay on suburban railroads in the morning when commuters were coming to town, the Morris and Essex Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road being principally affected. The line is a single-track road above Morristown, and great caution was consequently necessary. There was a delay of two hours on the first two morning trains.

MISS VISA MOORE DROWNED.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Miss Visa Moore of College Hill, Clinton, was throwing sticks in a pond for her pet dog to chase to-day, when she slipped on the steep bank and fell headlong into the water.

The dog ran barking to the house, and his peculiar actions finally succeeded in attracting Miss Moore's sister. She failed to see anything wrong at the pond, but the coachman later on found the young woman's body near the bank and brought it to shore. Resuscitation was not possible. Miss Moore was thirty years of age. Prof. A. A. Moore of the Faculty of Colgate University is her brother.

Pittsburg Coal Combination's Officers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 16.—The Pittsburg Coal Company, the $64,000,000 combination of the railroad coal interests of the Pittsburg district, will get in working order at the office of the Union Trust Company tomorrow by the election of the following stated officers: F. M. Osborne, President; J. C. Dysart, Secretary, or Vice President; U. A. Andrews, Treasurer; C. W. Baine, Secretary of one of the departments. F. L. Robbins will be the Chairman of the Board of Managers, or Executive Board. George W. Schlouderberg, of the Robbins interests, has been selected General Superintendent, and E. C. Taylor, Chief Engineer.

Found a Baby in His Vestibule.

When Cornelius O'Reilly, a member of the Democratic Club, who lives at 34 East Forty-fifth Street, stepped into the vestibule of his house last evening he heard faint sounds coming from a bundle which he saw lying on the floor. He found that wrapped in a shawl was a male infant about one month old. A policeman took the child to Bellevue Hospital. It was poorly clad, was of light complexion, and had blue eyes. There were no means of identification.

Woman's Overdose of Chloroform.

A woman about thirty-five years of age, supposed to be Mary Eschenbach, was taken to Gouverneur Hospital last night from an East Houston Street ferryboat suffering from chloroform poisoning. A bank book was found in her pocket and a card bearing the name of Oscar Shilbach, a violin teacher at 151 East Eighty-sixth Street. The woman had not regained consciousness up to an early hour this morning.

Charity Society's Appeal.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 in order to be enabled to continue to pay the board (at $15 a month) of an educated man of seventy-nine years, who has no friends or relatives and who is quite unable to contribute toward his own support. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be publicly and duly acknowledged.

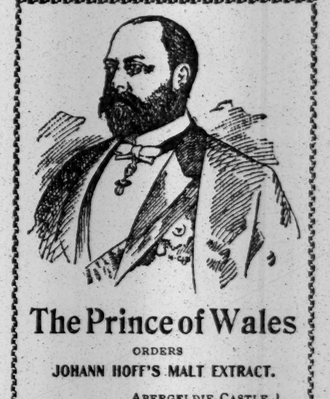
DR. WESTON'S $1,000 BILL.

An action for $1,000 has been brought against the city by Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston. The suit is for services rendered in performing an autopsy on the body of Henry Crossman Barnet. The autopsy was performed last February at the request of District Attorney Gardiner for the purpose of ascertaining whether Mr. Barnet had been poisoned in a similar manner to that of Mrs. Katherine Adams, on account of whose death Roland B. Molineux is now held under a charge of murder in the first degree. Dr. Weston said yesterday relative to the suit:

"I performed an autopsy on the body of Mr. Barnet at the request of the District Attorney. The autopsy was made in a stable in Greenwood Cemetery. It was outside of the Borough of Manhattan, and was, of course, in the line of extra service, and I made an extra charge. The District Attorney did not refuse to pay the bill, but told me that he did not have enough money to pay it. I placed it in the hands of a lawyer for collection, and I presume that he has brought suit as the best means of obtaining a settlement. There is nothing out of the ordinary in the method pursued."

May Try Molineux in November.

The Fall Term of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court convened yesterday in the Criminal Court Building, Justice Fursman presiding. The business before the court yesterday was the adjusting of dates for the various murder trials which are to be tried this term. The Molineux case was not mentioned in this court during yesterday's proceedings, but it was unofficially announced at the District Attorney's office that in all probability Molineux will be placed on trial next month in Part II. of the General Sessions, Recorder Goff presiding.



The Prince of Wales
ORDERS
JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

Please supply three dozen Hoff's Malt Extract, on account of H. R. H., Prince of Wales. J. Cross.

By goods train to Abergeldie, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract makes Flesh and Blood. More strength in one dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract than in a cask of Ale, Beer or Porter, without their intoxicating effects.

VICHY CELESTINS

IS A
Natural Mineral Water,
known for centuries and imported
ONLY IN BOTTLES.
For Disordered Stomach and Indigestion.
Its value has been testified to by thousands.
So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.
Get the Genuine.
Your physician will recommend it.
General Agency, 220 B'way, N.Y.

BASTINE'S
Absolutely Pure and Full Weight
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
Highest Grade Made. *Ask your Grocer*

Wheatena
The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST
Sold by ALL GROCERS.

PRESIDENT AT MILWAUKEE

Shakes Hands with 3,000 Persons an Hour at the Deutscher Club.

BATTERY FIRES A SALUTE

Crowds at the Station Join in the Noisy Greeting—Many Speeches During the Day.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—The special train bearing President McKinley and party arrived in this city from the trip through Iowa and part of Wisconsin over the Chicago and Northwestern early this evening.

It was the first visit to Milwaukee of a Chief Executive of the Nation in a decade, and the greeting here from many thousand people was most enthusiastic. As the train entered the station, Battery A, First Artillery, Wisconsin National Guard, fired the President's salute of twenty-one guns from Junea Park, which faces the Lake, and within a few yards of the station.

With the battery's salute as a cue every steamboat whistle that could make a noise joined the greeting. The President and party were immediately escorted to carriages by the Reception Committee and driven to the Hotel Pfister, preceded by a military escort.

After an hour's rest the Presidential party re-entered carriages and were driven to the Deutscher Club, where a public reception lasting one hour was held. The grounds of the Deutscher Club were beautifully illuminated and thronged with many thousand persons. During the limited time he spent there it is estimated that the President shook hands with 3,000 people. Following the public reception the party returned to the Hotel Pfister to a banquet.

Later the President was the guest of honor at a banquet given at the Hotel Pfister by the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. The President and members of his party sat at a raised table together with Gov. Scofield, ex-Govs. Peck and Upham, and several Congressmen. The decorations of the dining room were very effective, the balconies and walls being draped with American flags and the tables adorned with American beauty roses, Alabama smilax, and ferns.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the banquet started it was nearly midnight before the speechmaking commenced. President McKinley was the first speaker to respond, the sentiment being "The President of the United States." Gov. Scofield was the next speaker. He talked on "The State of Wisconsin."

Secretary of the Navy Long spoke on "The Navy." Attorney General John I. Griggs responded to the toast, "Present Responsibilities and Duties of the Nation," and Congressman E. J. Esch of La Crosse, Wis., answered to "Our Country."

To-morrow morning President McKinley will drive out to the National Home, near the city, where he will be welcomed by the 2,200 veterans who make it their home. The President will speak to the veterans from the band stand. On his return he will be taken directly to the Northwestern Station, where he will take the train.

THE TRIP THROUGH IOWA.

The President, in His Speeches, Devotes the Greater Part of His Time to the Philippines.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The President arose at dawn to-day and started on his trip through Iowa and Wisconsin to Milwaukee. At every stop he was greeted by great crowds. His first speech was made at 6:20 o'clock in the morning at Cedar Falls, where he said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: It is a great advantage to meet people early in the morning. It gives me pleasure to meet and greet the people of Iowa as I journey through the State; to look into their faces, and to feel the stimulus of their presence, and the encouragement which I always receive as I mingle with them.

"Since I was last in the State we have added some new territory. It is no longer a question of expansion with us; we have expanded. If there is any question at all, it is a question of contraction; and who is going to contract?

"I believe, my fellow-citizens, that this territory came to us in the providence of God. We did not seek it. It is ours, with all the responsibilities that belong to it; and as a great, strong, brave Nation, we mean to meet them, and we mean to carry our education and our civilization there. I am not one of those who would take a laurel from the brow of the American soldier or a jewel from the crown of American achievement."

PROSPERITY AND THE WAR.

At Ackley, Iowa, the next stop, Mr. McKinley spoke as follows:

"My Fellow-Citizens: I recall, in this presence, my former visit to this people, now, I believe, five years ago. I congratulate you upon the improved condition of the country. When I was here last we were in a condition of business depression. Times were hard. Fear had overcome courage. Now all are changed. We have general prosperity, good crops and fair prices, steady employment and good wages, and we are a happy and contented people.

"Not only are the people prosperous, but the Nation itself is doing well. Our revenues are abundant. Interest has fallen, mortgages have been lifted, and markets have been extended. We are using more of our own products than we ever did before. We are importing fewer products from abroad than we have done in many years, and we are sending more of American products abroad than we ever sent before. We are on a gold basis, and we mean to stay there.

"I like the sentiment that stands on your platform here, 'Sustain the Nation's flag.' That is what we are doing in the Philippines to-day, and that is what we will continue to do until we conquer the rebellion against the sovereignty and authority of the United States. We mean to sustain the Boys in Blue that are carrying that flag. It represents no tyranny, but liberty and civilization, and stands for hope to humanity."

IN HENDERSON'S DISTRICT.

At Parkersburg the President said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: It gives me very great plasure to meet you and to receive your cordial greetings. It is a peculiar pleasure to me to pass through the district of my old friend Gen. Henderson, and it is a great honor that comes to this district that your representative is to be the Speaker of the National House of Representatives.

"The patriotism of the people for the last eighteen months has been sublime. When the call for troops was made Iowa, like all other States of the Union, responded promptly to that call. More than 1,000,000 soldiers were ready to do battle for the country under its call for only 200,000 troops. Iowa furnished her full share, and one of her regiments did gallant service in the distant islands of the Pacific. It did not ask to come home. Although it had the privilege of muster out after the ratifications of the treaty of peace had been exchanged, that regiment remained there to uphold the flag and sustain the authority of the Government until a new army could be created to go and take its place, and I desire to make public acknowledgment here in this presence and in this State for their splendid exhibition of devotion to the flag and loyalty to the country.

"We love that flag. All of us love it. It gladdens the hearts of the old and cheers the hearts of the young, and it shelters us all. Wherever it is raised, on land or on sea, at home or on our distant possessions, that flag always stands for liberty, for civilization, for humanity, and wherever it is assaulted the whole Nation rises up to defend it."

SPEECH AT CEDAR FALLS.

The President said at Cedar Falls:

"My Fellow-citizens: We are a united people; we are united in interest, and sentiment, and purpose, and in love of country as we have never been before. Sectionalism has disappeared, old prejudices are but a faded memory; the orator of hate, like the orator of despair, has no hearing in any part of our beloved country. We are stronger and more united than we have ever been before. The men of the South and the men of the North have been fighting for the same flag and dying for the same flag, and shedding their blood together for the honor of the country. Lawton and Wheeler in the Philippines are fighting side by side to-day. On ship and on shore the men of the South and the men of the North have been fighting together. This is the Union we have now, and the North and the South are vying with each other in loyalty to country, and are marching side by side in the pathway of our destiny and in the mission of liberty and humanity.

"My fellow-citizens, the cause of humanity has been triumphant, and that cause, committed to our hands, will not suffer. Wherever we have raised our flag we have raised it not for territorial aggrandizement, not for National gain, but we have raised it for civilization and humanity, and let those lower it who will."

THE PHILIPPINES AT WATERLOO.

The station at Waterloo was completely surrounded with an immense crowd of citizens and farmers from the vicinity when the Presidential train pulled in. The President spoke as follows:

"My Fellow-Citizens: We have before us a great National problem. We have resting upon us a great National duty, growing out of the war with Spain. When that war commenced there was little or no division of sentiment among the people.

"Before the declaration of war the Congress of the United States, under the leadership of your distinguished Senator, Allison, voted for a National defense fund of $50,000,000 for the use of the Government at its discretion. It was voted practically without division in each house of Congress. The Senator assures me that it was done with absolute unanimity. When war was declared the resolution was voted for by all parties from all sections. The revenue bill was passed with provisions for money to carry on the war. So that we started into the war with Spain with all the people and all the representatives of the people standing together.

"The war came and the war was ended sooner than any similar war in all history—ended with the triumph of American arms, ended in a triumph for the cause of humanity.

"Having been united in bringing on the war, having been united in the conduct of the war, having been practically united in the conclusion of peace, the question is: Shall we stand together until the job is finished?

"We have resting upon us the greater responsibilities of Government in Puerto Rico and in the Philippines. Our flag has been assailed in that distant land in the Pacific, and I ask the people of Iowa whether we will not stand firmly and unitedly until American sovereignty shall be established in every island of the archipelago.

"We will not withdraw that flag, representing liberty to the people, representing civilization to those islands. We will not withdraw it because the territory over which it floats is ours by every tenet of international law, and by the sacred sanction of the Constitution of the United States. We are not there to oppress. We are there to liberate. We are not there to establish an imperial government; but we are there to establish a government of liberty and law and protection to life, property, and opportunity to all who dwell therein."

SPEAKS OF HIS DUTY.

At Independence the President spoke to a large crowd as follows:

"My Fellow-Citizens: The people are thinking about just one thing now in this country. The thoughts of the citizens of the United States have not for a third of a century been so centred upon government and its future—their Government—as at this very hour. They rallied to the support of the Government when it went to war. They have stood and did stand by the Government until the treaty of peace was made.

"That treaty of peace, ratified by the Senate of the United States, approved of by a vote of Congress, gave to the United States the sovereignty and territory of the Philippine Islands. That territory, my fellow-citizens, the President has no power to alienate if he was disposed to do so, which he is not. The sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines cannot be given away by a President.

"That sovereignty belongs to the people, and so long as it is our territory, and so long as our sovereignty is there by right, not by right of conquest only, but by right of solemn treaty, the President of the United States has but one duty to perform, and that is to maintain and establish the authority of the United States in those islands. He could not do less and perform his duty. And our prayers are not only going out to the boys in the trenches, but more men and more means and more sinews of war will follow the boys at the front."

THE SUPPORT OF THE FLAG.

The following brief address was made by the President to an enthusiastic crowd at Manchester:

"My Fellow-Citizens: We have had more than a hundred years of National existence. Those years have been blessed ones for liberty and civilization. No other people anywhere on the globe have enjoyed such marvelous prosperity and have made such gigantic progress as the people of the United States. When the fathers established this Government the population was only a little more than a million in excess of the population of Iowa to-day. They started with 3,900,000, and you have 2,550,000 people in your State.

"Our lines have indeed fallen in pleasant places. The ship of State has sailed on uninterruptedly on its mission of liberty; and one thing that can be said of this Nation, for which we should all give thanksgiving and praise, it never raised its arm against humanity, never struck a blow against liberty, never struck a blow except for civilization and mankind. And now that we are seventy-six millions of people I do not think we have lost our vigor, our virtue, our courage, our high purpose or patriotism. We are just as strong for country as we ever were, and we are just as sensible of National honor as our fathers were, and we are just as determined to keep unsullied the American name as those who created us a Nation.

"This, my countrymen, is not a partisan Government. While parties control administration in the presence of a great National peril or a great National duty, the people are united as one man, all for country; and the people's hearts to-day go out to the soldiers of the United States who are doing battle for the country in the Philippines. Your hearts are with them; and if I am not mistaken the American people do not propose, whatever may be the cost, to see our flag dishonored anywhere."

ON VOLUNTEERS AT DUBUQUE.

The citizens of this city, the home of Senator Allison, gave the Presidential party an enthusiastic reception, in spite of cold and disagreeable weather and a steady downpour of rain. The President and the members of the Cabinet were conveyed in carriages to a pavilion in the heart of the city. Senator Allison introduced the President, who delivered a brief address, frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. The President said:

"This is a year of sublime patriotism. From one end of your State to the other, through all sections of the West over which we have traveled, we have heard but one music, the music of the Nation; but one song, the hymn of the Republic. And we have seen but one flag, the flag of our fathers, the flag of a happy, a reunited, a never-to-be broken nation; a flag that expresses our hopes, our purposes, and our faith; a flag that expresses the sacrifices we are willing to make for it anywhere and everywhere.

"I have come to-day, my fellow-citizens, not only to greet you all, but to make public acknowledgment in this city of the patriotism of the people of Iowa. You not only served and sacrificed for the Nation in the great civil war, giving up many of the best and noblest men of the State on the altar of country that the Nation might be preserved, but in the war with Spain this State, almost the first of the Federal Union, answered the call of the Government.

"There was no halting, there was no hesitation. Your quota was filled immediately, and others were eager and anxious to enlist. All of your soldiers did not see service on the firing line, but they did their whole duty. That they were not called to the field of active operations was because we closed the war too quickly. They were ready and anxious to go, and disappointed that they were not permitted to go. But to them I want to say they have, like the soldiers at the front, won the gratitude of the Republic, for they did their whole duty, and that is the only soldier can do.

"You were fortunate, my fellow-citizens, inasmuch as we had to have trouble in the Philippines, that you could send your boys to those distant islands. And I want to say of them that they did even more than their duty, they did even more than was required by their terms of enlistment. They had the privilege of being mustered out when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged. That was the end of their term if they had sought to claim their privilege, but when it was offered to them they refused to accept it. They said: 'We will stay with the Government. we will stay with the flag until you can make a new army to take our places.' And they did.

"All honor to the Iowa regiment in the Philippines, now that their faces are turned homeward. God grant them a safe arrival in their old State, among their friends and families.

GRATITUDE TO JEFFERSON.

"I never travel through this mighty West, a part of the Louisiana purchase, Iowa, part of Minnesota, and the Dakotas, that I do not feel like offering my gratitude to Thomas Jefferson and his wisdom and foresight in acquiring this vast territory, to be peopled by men and women such as I have seen before me as I have journeyed through these States. You have carried civilization, you have brought education, you have built churches, you have made this the garden spot of the country, and you have added the most brilliant stars to the constellation of the Nation.

"And now, my fellow-citizens, having said this much, and with only a moment to tarry, I simply want to say one other thing, and that is that our flag in the Philippines still waves there, and it waves not as a banner of imperialism, it waves not as a symbol of oppression, but it waves, as it waves here and everywhere, the flag of freedom, of hope, of home, of civilization."

EXPANSION TALK AT MADISON.

The President Quotes Stephen A. Douglas on the Necessity of Territorial Growth.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 16.—Nearly 10,000 persons were massed in front of the State Capitol here this afternoon to hear President McKinley speak. He was cheered enthusiastically from the start. The special train arrived at 4 o'clock, and all the members of the party were driven to the Capitol, a mile from the station. A detachment of militia acted as an escort.

Mr. McKinley was introduced by Gov. Scofield. The President said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: It is a very great pleasure to me to meet the citizens of Wisconsin here in their beautiful capital city.

"I recall with the most pleasant memories my former visits here. On those occasions we were engaged in the discussion of great economic questions affecting the interests of the country. The voice of partisanship is hushed to-day and the voice of patriotism is alone heard in the land. We know neither party nor creed nor sect nor nationality in our devotion to a common country and a common flag. We are all one in the presence of a great National duty, and there are no divisions among us whenever our flag is assailed, wherever and by whomsoever.

"We have gone through a war the celerity of which and the results of which are scarcely recorded of any other war in history. The American arms triumphed on land and on sea, with unprecedented exemption from disease and death on the part of our soldiers and sailors. We are proud of the army and the navy. They have brought us great responsibility. They have brought us new acquisitions and new territory, and it is for us to accept the responsibilities, meet them with manly courage, respond in a manly fashion to manly duty, and do what in the sight of God and man is just and right.

"One tribe, and a small faction of that tribe, is questioning the sovereignty of the United States in the Island of Luzon. The very people we emancipated from oppression struck our flag and shot our soldiers.

"The shedding of blood is anguish to my soul. The giving up of the lives of our bravest and best young men wrings my heart. The shedding of the blood of the misguided Filipinos is a matter of sincere regret and sorrow to all of us, and yet they are resisting the sovereignty of the United States over a territory which we acquired not by conquest alone, but by the solemn treaty of peace sanctioned by the Congress of the United States, and so long as that sovereignty is disputed, so long we will continue hostilities. When our authority is undisputed in every part of that archipelago they will stop.

"It is said we could have peace if we would give them independence and a government of their own under their own sovereignty. It is said that if the President would do this we would have peace. The President has no power, even if he were disposed, which he is not, to alienate a single foot of territory which we have honestly acquired, or give up sovereignty over it to other peoples. That power belongs to the people. That power is vested in Congress, which represents the people, and no such power was ever given to the Chief Executive by the people, by Congress, or by the Constitution, and to use such power would be a base usurpation of the prerogative by the Chief Executive of the Government.

"And then if we were going to cede the islands away, to whom would we cede them? There is no Government there but ours. The great majority of the people acknowledge allegiance to the United States flag and are glad to have the shelter of its protection.

"My fellow-citizens, the Philippines came to us not of our seeking. None of us ever dreamed when this war commenced that we were to have either Puerto Rico or the Philippine Islands. We went to war for civilization and for humanity, to relieve our oppressed neighbors in Cuba. I was one of those who held back until the last moment, hoping that war might be averted. I did not want to involve my country in bloodshed. But the war came, and a few of those who wanted it most are now trying to shirk its responsibilities. Man plans, but God Almighty executes. We cannot avoid our responsibility. There was no fault in the victory. There must be no halt in upholding it. We have got the Philippines, and our flag is there.

"This subject of expansion is not a new one. It was the gospel of the early statesmen and patriots of this country. It found substantial realization in the magnificent achievement of that illustrious statesman, Thomas Jefferson. It was the dream of Marcy. In 1853 he sought to acquire the Hawaiian Islands. It was the dream of Seward. It was the dream of Douglas. Let me read you what Stephen A. Douglas said in 1858—forty-one years ago.

It is idle to tell me or you we have land enough. Our fathers supposed that we had enough when our territory extended to the Mississippi River, but a few years' growth and expansion satisfied them that we needed more, and the Louisiana territory, from the west branch of the Mississippi to the British possessions was acquired. Then we acquired Oregon, then California and New Mexico. We have enough now for the present. But this is a young and growing Nation. It swarms as often as a hive of bees, and as new swarms are turned out each year there must be hives in which they can gather and make their honey. In less than fifteen years with the same progress this country will be occupied. Will you not increase and multiply and expand. It is the law of this Nation's existence. You cannot limit this great Republic by mere boundary lines, saying 'thus far shalt thou go and no farther.' Any one of you gentlemen might as well say to a son twelve years old that he is big enough and must not grow any larger. * * *

With our natural increase, growing with a rapidity unknown in any other part of the globe, with the tide of immigration that is fleeing from despotism in the Old World to seek refuge in our own, there is a constant current pouring into this country that requires more land, more territory upon which to settle, and just as fast as our interests and our destiny require additional territory in the North or in the South, or on the islands of the ocean, I am for it.

"I have been more than glad to meet the young men of the State University. Only a few years more and upon them and upon the other young men of the country will rest the responsibility of government. I bid them and all the boys of the land, while they have an opportunity, to equip themselves for this great trust, that they may be able to carry on the Government unimpaired in vigor, virtue, liberty, or conscience."

At 4:40 o'clock the Presidential party retired to carriages and returned to the train, which left immediately for Waukesha.

AT GRANT'S BIRTHPLACE.

GALENA, Ill., Oct. 16.—President McKinley's special train arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. A large crowd assembled at the station within sight of the Grant Monument. After a short speech by the President, Secretaries Gage and Long made a few remarks. The President said:

"My Fellow-Citizens: I recall in this presence my former visit to this city, when, some years ago, I came to speak at the dedication of the monument of that great soldier and lover of peace, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. He has set us an example both in war and peace. In war unconditional surrender was his requirement, and after the war his constant and most fervent prayer was for the unification of the States and the peace of his country.

"We are having a little trouble over in the Philippines, and remembering Grant's requirement of unconditional surrender, hostilities will cease when those who commenced the war upon our flag shall cease to fire at our troops and acknowledge American authority.

"On his second proposition there has been complete and perfect reconciliation between the sections. There is no North and no South, except as mere geographical divisions. They no longer suggest the long, bloody war through which the country passed. All sections are united, and passion and hate and prejudice have totally disappeared, and we thank God for it. We are now a united country—are united for the right, are united for liberty, for civilization, for humanity, and being thus united, we are invincible."

At this city the train was switched from the Illinois Central Railroad to the Chicago and Northwestern line for the North.

A BENEVOLENT NATION.

IPSWICH, Wis., Oct. 16.—President McKinley spoke to a large crowd here this afternoon from a stand near the railway station. J. W. Babcock, who represents this district in Congress, boarded the train and accompanied the Presidential party to Milwaukee. President McKinley said:

"I am very glad to meet you all, and to be presented by your distinguished representative in Congress. Our Nation is one of great benevolence and of great blessings. We not only care for the great interests of the Government in our foreign relations, but we spend millions upon public education, millions more are spent by the people for churches, still more millions are spent for the care of the unfortunates of our population by the States. The orphans' homes, the industrial homes, the homes for the aged, the homes for disabled veterans who have served their country, all attest the benevolence of the American Nation and the American people.

Not only are we a nation of benevolence, but we are a nation that is helpful to our people—helpful to all the people. Every boy and girl beneath our flag can have a good education—one that will equip them for every duty and occupation of life. Not only are they thus educated by the State and the Nation, but when once educated they have open to them and to every one of them the highest opportunities for advancement. They are not prevented because they are poor from aspiring to the highest places in the gift of the Government. We have no classes. No matter what their creed, no matter what their party, no matter what may be their condition, no matter about their race or their nationality, they all have an equal opportunity to secure private and public positions of honor and profit.

"My fellow-citizens, a Government like ours is worth preserving in all its vigor and its integrity. And as I look into your faces and as I think of your American homes and American schools, I feel that our sacred institutions are safe in your hands."

THE NATION'S CREDIT.

DODGEVILLE, Wis., Oct. 16.—When the special train bearing President McKinley and his party arrived here this afternoon the farmers were out in full force to greet the Chief Executive. The President was greatly pleased with his reception. He said:

"I am glad to stand in this rich agricultural country and note its prosperity, which happily is throughout the country.

"We have everything to be thankful for. Our credit as a Nation never was better, while the credit of the individual citizen has improved. Our money never was more abundant. Every dollar of it is as good as gold in the market places of the world. Our bonds at 3 per cent. interest could easily have been sold at a premium when they were offered to the people, but the law prohibited it. But no sooner had they passed into the possession of the people than they at once advanced in price. There is no fear of the ability of the Government to meet every one of its obligations. The greenbacks no longer seek the Treasury to drain us of gold. The people want the greenbacks and prefer them to the gold. The endless chain has been broken and endless confidence in the Government has set in.

"Not only is this country strong and rich and prosperous in its material things, but it is mighty in its intelligence, virtue, and patriotism. We have fought a war since I last met you—a war not for territory, not for gain, not for glory, but for humanity. And the war was stopped quicker than anybody expected it would be. We sunk the enemy's ships in Manila and we sunk the ships in Santiago, and we took the surrender of all troops in the West Indies, and subsequently took the surrender of all troops in the Philippines. And the islands are ours. The voice of the people in this country is the law of the land. Our flag is in the Philippines and our brave boys are carrying it in honor, and the Government of the United States will stand behind them."

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES.

MOUNT HOREB, Wis., Oct. 16.—A great crowd greeted the President here this afternoon. He spoke ten minutes, and was enthusiastically applauded. He said:

"I congratulate you all on the condition of the country as a whole, and upon the prosperous condition of the people. Hard times have given place to good times. We are enjoying an era of debt-paying rather than debt-making. We are not only prosperous in our domestic manufactures and our domestic trade, but we are extremely fortunate in our foreign trade. I note by the newspapers this morning that in the month of September this year—last month only—we sent $20,000,000 of our products abroad more than we sent in September, 1898, so that we are not only manufacturing more in this country and producing more than we ever did, but we are finding a larger and wider market. We send more of our goods abroad and buy less abroad than formerly, and the balance of trade is, therefore, in our favor, and comes to us in pure gold.

"Not only have we been fortunate in our business affairs, but we have been alike fortunate in the war that has been concluded. No Nation was ever more happy than ours that it was quickly disposed of. The fleet of Dewey in Manila and the fleet in Santiago soon destroyed all of the Spanish sea power, and when that was done the victory was won.

"And through all that war, my countrymen, we had the highest exhibition of humanity. Our fallen foes were tenderly cared for. We observed the highest honor in all our dealings with the Spanish people, and as a result of that war grave responsibilities were put upon us. We did not seek them. We went only that we might release the Cuban people of an oppression under which they had been suffering for years and years, our neighbors, close to us, almost on our very borders. We went to war that we might give them relief, and as the result we have Puerto Rico and the Philippines. They have come to us in the providence of God, and we have got to carry the burden, whatever it may be, in the interest of civilization, humanity, and liberty."

Receives a Loving Cup at Waukesha.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 16.—Five thousand people gathered around the Northwestern Railway Station here to see the President. The train arrived at 6:20 o'clock. The President and members of his Cabinet were escorted to a stand near the President's car. It was perhaps the noisiest crowd yet faced by the President in the Northwest. At the conclusion of the speech Miss Edith Wilbur, daughter of the millionaire lumberman of this city, stepped to the platform and presented the President with a silver loving cup and a bottle of the mineral water that made Waukesha famous. The President thanked Miss Wilbur and the train left immediately for Milwaukee.

FEAR ARIZONA INDIAN RISING.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The War Department has received the following dispatches from Gen. Merriam regarding a possible outbreak at the San Carlos Agency, Arizona. The first reads: "Denver, Oct. 15.—Commanding officer, San Carlos, reports that Friday night about twelve of command made attack on four peaceful Indians, beating them severely. All efforts being made to discover guilty parties. Bad feeling among Indians. Will report when matter more thoroughly investigated."

A later dispatch says: "Have ordered Col. McGregor, Ninth Cavalry, Fort Grant, to proceed in person immediately to San Carlos and investigate disturbance between soldiers and Indians. Have also ordered one troop cavalry to follow him soon as possible and take temporary station there."

Prof. Edward Orton Dead.

Prof. Edward Orton, Ph. D., LL. D., of the Ohio State University, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Columbus of heart disease. Prof. Orton was one of the most distinguished economic geologists of America and was honored last year by election to the Presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, presiding at the Columbus meeting.

He had been since 1885 State Geologist, his official reports in that capacity forming a most valuable contribution to geological science. He was born March 9, 1829, at Deposit, N. Y., and received his early education on a farm. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1848, and studied theology at Lane Seminary.

He was President of Antioch College when, in 1873, he was called to the Presidency of the Ohio State University in Columbus. He resigned that position in 1881, but retained a Professorship in Geology. Several years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis, but recovered sufficiently to continue his university work. Dr. Orton was widely known as a lecturer.

Tug and Tow Ashore Near Orient.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 16.—The ocean-going tug O. L. Hallenbeck, towing Standard Oil Company's Barge No. 81, struck on Rocky Point, near Orient, L. I., this morning at 12:30 in a dense fog. The tug and her tow were bound from New York to Boston through the race. At high water the tug floated and the tank barge was pulled off and both vessels came into this port. The tank barge was anchored in shoal water on the flats off Fort Trumbull. Several thousand gallons of her cargo of 900,000 gallons of oil will be pumped out here and she will be repaired sufficiently to be towed to New York. The Hallenbeck left for New York this afternoon. Her plates are badly wrenched on the port side, but her pumps are sufficient to keep her afloat. Her Captain said that he could not hear the fog signals on the light stations near Orient Point.

Typhoid at the Virginia Institute.

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 16.—Owing to the prevalence of typhoid fever at the Virginia Military Institute, Gen. Ship, Superintendent, gave furloughs to the entire corps of cadets to-day for thirty days. The corps numbers 250 young men, from all parts of the United States.

THE TEXAS QUARANTINE.

Louisiana Asks Injunction to Prevent Commercial Use of Yellow Fever Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Acting for the Attorney General of Louisiana, Edgar H. Farrar to-day entered a motion in the United States Supreme Court for leave to file an injunction bill on behalf of Louisiana against the State of Texas prohibiting the freight embargo feature of the New Orleans yellow fever quarantine.

The Attorney General of Texas was present in court when the motion was made, and asked until to-morrow to examine the papers in the case. He said he would object to the motion, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. Further hearing was postponed until to-morrow, in accordance with this request.

The action is directed against the Texas law of 1895, and an injunction is asked to prevent the Governor and the Health Officer of Texas from establishing an embargo against the commerce of the City of New Orleans, because of the reports of the existence of yellow fever in that city. While recognizing the power of the State of Texas to take proper precautions for the protection of the people of the State against contagion, the Attorney General of Louisiana takes the position in his bill that the Texas authorities have no right under the cover of exercising police powers to so burden inter-State commerce as to make it impossible, which they claim is the effect of the existing quarantine regulations.

The assertion is made that no discretion is used as to the articles to be kept out, and that the Texas Health Officer has shown himself to be content only with "an absolute embargo to be established at his pleasure, and to last as long as he chooses to maintain it." The fact is pointed out that commerce is permitted between the Texas ports and ports of Mexico, Cuba, and South America, which are permanently infected with fever, and the statement is made that the effect of the embargo against New Orleans is to enhance the trade of Galveston and other Texas cities at the expense of the mercantile interests of New Orleans. Hence the declaration is made that the quarantine is "nothing less than a commercial war."

The conclusion is drawn that the quarantine is in direct violation of the inter-State commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States. Relief is asked in the shape of an order restraining the State of Texas from using its quarantine regulations as an embargo against commerce between the two States.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE FUNDS.

The Offer of $100,000 Not Regarded as Genuine by Officers.

The Rev. A. B. Simpson of the Christian and Missionary Alliance left this city yesterday afternoon for Nyack, where the Alliance's missionary school opens to-morrow. Before he left there was a meeting of the Governing Board at the headquarters of the alliance, 692 Eighth Avenue, and much pleasure was expressed over the large contributions received at Sunday's meeting.

Exclusive of the promised $100,000 by an unknown party, the total amount received was found to exceed $64,000. In regard to the offer of $100,000, which was accompanied by a name and address that Mr. Simpson and his colleagues would not disclose, a member of the board said yesterday that no inquiries had yet been made. Many of the leaders in the alliance expressed themselves as skeptical as to the genuineness of the offer, and it appears that little more will be heard of the matter.

With the money raised it has been decided to send about twelve missionaries to foreign countries within a month, and arrangements are in progress for a big farewell service at the Tabernacle. Three of the Gospel's emissaries are to go to Africa, two to India, three or four to China, and two to South America.

Burning Bark in the Track of Vessels.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 16.—The steamship Montana arrived from London this morning. On Sept. 23, four days out from London, a steel bark on fire was sighted drifting in the path of vessels. Capt. Watkins immediately made for it, and came up with it after a four hours' chase. The flames had completely dismantled the vessel, and the interior was a fiery furnace. Her name could not be ascertained. It is supposed that the Hamburg American Line steamer Columbia, which passed the Montana several hours earlier, rescued the crew.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:14	Sun sets...5:17	Moon sets...4:42	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....0:59	Gov. Isl'd...7:06	H. Gate....9:02
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:04	Gov. Isl'd...7:32	H. Gate....9:38

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Friedrich, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Southampton	.....	10:00 A. M.
Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

Carib, Turk's Island, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Tampico, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ella, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hildebrande, Ceara, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Carawaddy, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	1:00 P. M. *2:30 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport —	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Ponce, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

Hansa, Iragua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Wordsworth, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alps, Cape Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Gaelic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Hongkong Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Oct. 27, for dispatch per steamship Moana. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Oct. §31, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) OCT. 17.

Alleghany, Port Limon, Oct. 12.
Alps, Jamaica, Oct. 12.
Betty, Gibraltar, Oct. 2.
Kansas City, Savannah, Oct. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Barry, Sept. 28.
Olbers, St. Lucia, Oct. 7.
Queen Margaret, St. Lucia, Oct. 10.
Thomas Melville, Gibraltar, Oct. 1.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Oct. 15.
Allianca, Colon, Oct. 11.
Altai, Port Limon, Oct. 12.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Oct. 6.
James Turpie, Gibraltar, Oct. 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, Oct. 11.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Oct. 4.

THURSDAY, OCT. 19.

El Monte, New Orleans, Oct. 14.
Ohio, Hull, Oct. 10.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Oct. 8.
Saale, Bremen, Oct. 10.

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

Indralema, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.
Kansas City, Swansea, Oct. 6.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, Oct. 6.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

Etruria, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
Island, Christiansand, Oct. 7.
New York, Southampton, Oct. 14.
San Marcos, Galveston, Oct. 5.
Vincenzo Florio, Gibraltar, Oct. 7.

Arrived.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Dann, Antwerp Oct. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:30 A. M. 17th.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello Oct. 6 and Ponce and San Juan, P. R., with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:40 17th.

SS Bulgaria, (Ger.,) Hahn, Hamburg Oct. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:25 P. M.

SS Lacroma, (Aust.,) Cerich, Trieste, &c., Sept. 3, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Kingston, (Br.,) Madock, St.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year.....1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65
For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE YACHT RACE.

Ten minutes, odd seconds. "'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough; 'twill serve." The record of unvarying defeat on the part of the challenger for the one aquatic trophy of which Great Britain is not yet in possession is not yet broken. According to our casual recollection, and subject to the correction of the "sharps," the challenger has thus far got but one "heat" in all the contests for the cup, and that was when the Columbia broke down and that cheerful sea-shyster, the late Mr. ASHBURY, took a sail-over. It is quite true that, in the best and closest and most exciting race that has ever yet been sailed for the trophy, the second race between the Puritan and the Genesta, there is strong reason to believe that the defender was favored by luck, and that, but for luck, the seconds might have been on the other side, and even have been turned into minutes.

But then that memorable race was, in the first place, not a race in ordinary "cup weather," for which contestants are built and ought to be built. And, in the next place, it was a real contest between an English and an American model. Doubtless the Genesta was as much better a boat to go to sea in as the Puritan was a more available boat to go cruising up the Sound, or even down the coast, in Summer yachting weather. That was a contest, an international contest, between national models. But with each contest since, the models have been approaching each other until neither of them is any longer representative. The "big single-sticker" of to-day is a racing machine built on lines accepted by both sides equally. She is a "fin-keel," meaning a big boat with a nailed centreboard, and the only question left is whether Mr. HERRESHOFF or Mr. FIFE has applied more successfully, for the purpose immediately in view, the model which both of them accept, and which is the model of a craft that no naval architect would think of recommending for any other purpose than that of capturing or retaining the America's Cup.

Yesterday's showing indicates that the American designer is still ahead in this competition. So far as it goes, though this is not very far, it indicates that the Defender would be a better match for the Shamrock than is the Columbia. The plain facts are that in a beat to windward of fifteen miles, the Columbia gained a lead of ten minutes, which she increased a trifle on a run down the wind of the same length. Since the race was made within the time limit and with half an hour to spare, it follows that it was made in "negotiable" yachting weather. It is possible, of course, that this showing may be modified or reversed under different conditions of weather. But even so, there would be "nothing proven" about English or American models. No designer on either side would recommend the model or the rig of either boat for any other purpose than that of winning or holding the America's Cup. Wherefore we may justly moderate our patriotic transports, even if the subsequent races confirm the showing of the first.

THE SIEGE OF KIMBERLEY.

Mr. CECIL RHODES appears to have made a tactical mistake in establishing himself at Kimberley. It is true that for him to take up his residence there on the eve of a conflict between the Boers and the British was to give proof of his own confidence in the defensibleness of the place, which he is said to have pronounced "as safe as Piccadilly." But his going to Kimberley or staying at Kimberley supplied an objective to the Boer campaign, and amounted to a challenge which the Boers appear to have accepted. Very likely Mr. RHODES is not entirely aware, since the person most concerned in such affairs is often the last to hear about them, how completely he incarnates to the Boer mind everything that excites its animosity toward England. He is in person the British South Africa Company, which represents the Outlanders, or rather which the Outlanders represent. At the time of the Jameson raid President KRUEGER publicly bewailed that the Boers had "caught only the cubs," instead of the old lion, the old lion being Mr. RHODES. If he had been caught, instead of Dr. JAMESON, it is very unlikely that he would have been handed over to his own Government with the same alacrity. Now that war exists, the objective of the Boers would be the place of Mr. RHODES's sojourn or residence, if it were in any wise accessible, even if it were not otherwise desirable. Kimberley is, however, an important place and a desirable place strategically, quite apart from the fact of Mr. RHODES's presence. When the two allurements are combined, it is not to be wondered at that the first serious effort of the Boer campaign should be directed against Kimberley.

So far as can be told from the map, it is about the likeliest place for the Boers to strike at. Doubtless they do not hope to carry it by a "coup de main." They expect to "sit down before it," as the old-fashioned military phrase is. If the Boers know what they are about, and it is not disputed that, in matters of war, they do, then they know that their business is to make the very utmost of the few weeks' start they have got of the British Empire by declaring war first. It is the first of their requirements to obstruct the British "relief expeditions" which will presently be coming up from the Cape, across through Natal, or by the still shorter route from Delagoa Bay, provided the Portuguese Government ventures to give them the use of that. If the Boers can cut communications by any or all of these routes so as to obstruct the British advance, they will have gained an important advantage. And if they can take a British stronghold and convert it into a Boer stronghold, they will have increased this advantage. Nothing could suit this purpose better than the capture of Kimberley, which has been, it seems, carefully fortified. They must regularly "reduce" the place by cutting off its supplies and starving it into surrender. The question is whether they can starve it out before the British can relieve it. And the chances appear to be in their favor. It happens to be situated just where the Boers of the Transvaal and the Boers of the Orange Free State can co-operate to the utmost advantage. Apparently they can not only "invest" it completely; but they can completely command the country in the direction from which the relieving column must come, can destroy or cripple the railroads, and otherwise impede the advance.

There would be abundant military justification for the advance on Kimberley even if Mr. CECIL RHODES were not there. But the fact that he is there adds an element of personal animosity, in the mind of every Boer, from President KRUEGER down, to the dictates of his military perception. The capture of Kimberley as an important strategic point would be much. The capture of Kimberley as the seat and centre of the diamond mining would be much also. But the capture of CECIL RHODES would be to the simple-minded Boers the winning of a campaign. Even the pushful Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has not come near displacing Mr. RHODES as the target of Afrikander animosity. Mr. RHODES enlivened this animosity the other day by offering a lion to a delegation from the Transvaal visiting Cape Town, an offer which was resented by the delegates as an addition of insult to injury. The offer indicated that Mr. RHODES's sense of humor was rudimentary. The rejection of it, as we have suggested already, indicated that the sense of humor of the Boers was equally rudimentary. But there is no doubt that they would be glad to have Mr. RHODES in a cage, and that they would take great care of him as a hostage of the most valuable kind. It is true that they have not yet got him.

REV. MR. SIMPSON'S INTEMPERANCE.

The Rev. Mr. SIMPSON stirred the hearts and turned inside out the pockets of his hearers at Carnegie Hall on Sunday. His particular object was to raise money for the support of missionaries to save the souls of the savage natives of the Orient and of Africa. The great peril of the latter he ascribed to the terrible increase in the consumption of liquor, which he declared had been in the last five years 225 per cent. This is a sad showing, and if the connection between the drinking of liquor and perdition be as close as the reverend missionary, or mission promoter, seems to think it is, his appeal was justified. It may well be said of these unfortunate creatures, in the language of Verges, "It were pity but they should suffer salvation body and soul."

But, according to the preacher's statement in the same exhortation, the pitiable condition of the Africans is as nothing to that of our own people. For in the United States Mr. SIMPSON says that the consumption of liquor has increased 1,700 per cent. in seventeen years, or at the rate of 100 per cent. each year, instead of 45 per cent., as in Africa. We have no means at hand to test the accuracy of the figures as to Africa. Those as to the United States are grossly and ridiculously exaggerated. In the year 1881 the total consumption of liquors of all sorts in the United States was in round numbers 539,000,000 gallons. If it had increased in the proportion stated by Mr. SIMPSON, it would have been in 1897 9,702,000,000 gallons. If the reverend exhorter will sit down for a few moments and calculate the number of drinks that this would provide, he will find that it amounts to about one drink every waking hour for every man, woman, and child in the United States, or six drinks every waking hour for each voter. He will hardly claim that all the voters take a drink every ten minutes, or that those who do drink can possibly pour enough down their throats, however copious and steady the stream, to make this average for the country.

As a matter of cold fact, the consumption of all kinds of alcoholic drinks in the United States increased in the seventeen years from 1881 to 1897 inclusive from 539,000,000 gallons to only 1,181,000,000 gallons, or less than 120 per cent. It is an interesting and, we should say, an encouraging fact, that this increase was almost entirely in malt liquors. The increase in the consumption of all forms of distilled spirits, domestic and imported, was less than 4 per cent., and as the population increased in that time fully 56 per cent., it will be seen that the per capita consumption of spirits underwent a marked decline.

This fact may have no significance to the Rev. Mr. SIMPSON, and yet he ought to see that if the state of things in his own land is as horrible as he says it is, it is poor economy to be giving him money to save souls in Africa when the entire population of America is being swept toward eternal ruin by a flood of alcoholic liquor. His own figures impale him on the horns of an unpleasant dilemma. If they were correct, he should be working in the home field. If they are false—as they unquestionably are—their author does not seem the most trustworthy agent for the careful distribution of funds for missionary work.

TORAL'S SURRENDER TO SAMPSON.

A new, startling, and highly interesting chapter has been contributed to the history of our war with Spain. Capt. FRENCH E. CHADWICK, who commanded the armored cruiser New York under Rear Admiral SAMPSON, and who was recently honored at Morgantown, West Va., by the gift of a jeweled sword from the proud fellow-citizens of his native town, unconsciously provoked the startling revelation.

The presentation followed a great turnout of people, including many prominent public men. By far the most interesting incident of the occasion was the speech made by Rear Admiral SAMPSON, in which he delighted the admirers of Capt. CHADWICK with the amazing information that the Spanish Gen. TORAL was constrained to surrender Santiago, not by the menace of the arms of SHAFTER and MILES, but because of a demand written by Capt. CHADWICK, upon the advice of Rear Admiral SAMPSON, and signed by Gen. SHAFTER.

Although Rear Admiral SAMPSON has reiterated his most striking assertions made in the Morgantown speech in an interview with a Boston reporter and declares that "it was solely through the efforts of Capt. CHADWICK that Gen. TORAL surrendered as soon as he did," an examination of the text of his reported speech at once suggests that if Gen. TORAL was scared into submission by any naval officer, it was Rear Admiral SAMPSON himself, and not Capt. CHADWICK, who was the terrifier and the hero entitled to the honor for that exploit. Possibly, upon the assumption that there was "glory enough" for both himself and Capt. CHADWICK, the Admiral has decided to share with him the compliment he extends to himself in making his attack upon Gen. SHAFTER.

The controversy that Rear Admiral SAMPSON has invited between himself and Major Gen. SHAFTER is one that those officers cannot expect to fight out without involving others. Gen. SHAFTER is not the sort of man to bear meekly the assertion of the Rear Admiral that "SHAFTER, commanding the troops on shore, not being by education capable of understanding the results of the battle," for that reason regarded the Spaniards "like friends after they had been penned up." It was at a time when SAMPSON and SHAFTER were both ill that SAMPSON says he sent CHADWICK to SHAFTER with advice as to what sort of letter should be sent to TORAL, that CHADWICK wrote it, SHAFTER signed it, and TORAL at once ceased hostilities.

This certainly has a new look. SAMPSON says it is all of record. Gen. MILES had not heard of it when he wrote his report of the operations of the army in Cuba in 1898. Gen. SHAFTER quite overlooks it, although on July 4 in a dispatch to Washington he appears to have requested that SAMPSON help him by forcing Santiago Harbor. And Gen. MILES, on his arrival near the entrance of Santiago Harbor on July 11, does not appear to have heard of the terror-inspiring letter of CHADWICK when he made the arrangements for landing reinforcements and for renewing the attack, only to be interrupted by information that negotiations for surrender were pending. One may look in vain through the records of Gen. SHAFTER or Gen. MILES for a dispatch to Gen. TORAL in awe-inspiring words that were instantly convincing.

It must be admitted that Gen. SHAFTER in his report does not mention Capt. CHADWICK's name, but it is not true, as SAMPSON is reported as having asserted, that SHAFTER "gives himself the whole credit" and "has used his utmost efforts to give the impression that it was he, and he alone, who forced the surrender of the Spanish troops." As commanding officer on shore, SHAFTER was entitled to claim the credit for the surrender of TORAL to "the army under my command" if SAMPSON could properly assert a like claim for the "fleet under my command." SHAFTER was not lacking in recognition of his officers and men in his dispatches. He was not forgetful of the assistance of the navy.

In his report of Sept. 13 Gen. SHAFTER, at the close of a detailed account of the operations at Santiago, after he has commended his staff for efficiency, his soldiers for bravery and endurance, and several officers by name for important services, makes special reference, with thanks, to Rear Admiral SAMPSON. It evidently does not satisfy the Admiral. If Gen. SHAFTER chances to learn of the criticism recently made by SAMPSON, it seems to us that the only adequate reparation he can make will be to give to Rear Admiral SAMPSON the credit for scaring Gen. TORAL into surrender, for, according to SAMPSON's own admission, it was he, and not Capt. CHADWICK, who thought of the form of demand that SAMPSON says TORAL regarded as irresistible.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Certain features of the recent Mayoralty election in Chattanooga might seem to furnish the editorial mind with a topic better suited for private and silent consideration than for printed comment, but little excuse as these features give for journalistic pride and exultation, their interest is beyond question, and interesting things are not so plenty that one of them can be ignored just because its tendency is to overthrow a pleasant theory or two. It seems that for the office of Mayor of Chattanooga there were three candidates —straight Democrat, straight Republican, and non-partisan. The Democratic aspirant was warmly supported by the two daily papers published in the city, and neither of them, until after the votes were counted, admitted even the possibility of his defeat. The independent candidate was warmly favored by the local weekly, and a special campaign paper was also issued in order to advance his prospects. The Republican candidate had no newspaper backing of any kind, and it was thought, or at least said, with great confidence that his vote would be the smallest of the three. He was elected. Now, what does this teach? That journalistic advice no longer influences the public mind? That it is an injury rather than a help to a candidate for office? That it has no effect one way or the other? There be people, doubtless, who will give an affirmative answer to some one of these questions; more cautious individuals will hesitate among them. The wisest course, perhaps, is to say that generalization from isolated episodes is dangerous work, and that the Chattanooga election proves nothing except for those who possess a full and exact knowledge of all the circumstances. Anyhow, it is comforting to learn that the man elected is of excellent repute, and that even his late political opponents are more inclined to assert than to deny the probability that he will make a good Mayor. Possibly that is really the only important question involved in the whole matter.

——Light on the view Admiral DEWEY takes of the excited demonstrations in the midst of which he has been living of late is furnished by a report of remarks made by him at Hanover on Friday. As he approached the town he said to the friends in his car: "Let's have no speeches; let's have a good time. There have been speeches enough." And when he saw that the clamoring collegians could not be refused, he mournfully but manfully rose with: "I said I wouldn't make a speech, and I can't make a speech—but I'll do it." Then he went out on the platform and said: "I am glad to see you. You are here simply because you wish to express your patriotism. Keep it up. It is the spirit which should possess every American. I thank you for this very kind reception." Retiring while the thunders of applause were still filling the air, he turned to Gov. ROLLINS of New Hampshire and explained the situation as he understood it: "It isn't myself, it is simply patriotism, that has stirred the people. They have centred their patriotism upon me, and if I can do anything to keep alive that sentiment—patriotism—I am only too glad to do what I can." Coming from another man, the utter sincerity of this might be open to doubt, but nobody will suspect DEWEY of saying more or less than he means and believes.

——Perusal of GILMORE'S "Personal Recollections of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the Civil War" has resulted, in the case of an amiable somebody who reviews the book for The Spectator, in the discovery that the conflict between the States supplies rich and abundant material for historical plays and novels. This fact was noted by American writers years and years ago, and it will be as humiliating for them as it is amusing for the rest of us to find that their work has quite escaped the attention of at least one British critic. But though he is a bit ridiculous with his belated appreciation, his enthusiasm is kindly enough and in its way intelligent. "The whole story of the civil war," he proclaims, "is irradiated with romance," and he admits that even what he calls "the border" offers no finer inspiration for literary effort. "If there are no castles," we read, "there are mighty rivers, deep forests, vast stretches of wilderness, lakes, and swamps. Again, think of the moral contrasts in the Puritan warriors of the North, some of them humble fanatics, others grave, earnest-minded gentlemen like our Hampdens, Fairfaxes, and Hutchinsons; and the passionate, luxurious, proud, domineering, and yet gallant cavaliers of the South. Depend upon it, after another hundred years have passed over the English race, the border States at the time of the civil war will be the natural place for the novelist to choose for the surroundings of a romantic story." So we must wait a century for our war stories! It is as a prophet, however, that the reviewer really shines. Here is what he sees at the end of the hundred years: "Then, no doubt, we shall find the Southern cause as popular in the North as that of the Jacobites with us to-day and men who can boast a direct lineage from the heroes and patriots of the North will forget so noble a descent and only think it worth while to boast of 'rebel' blood." Again the fourth dimension!

——Various rash people have called attention to what they thought were inacuracies of statement in RUDYARD KIPLING's stories, but in every instance or at any rate in all of any importance, the romancer has proved to be better informed than his would-be critics. He is now attacked from another direction, and, for the first time, so far as we remember, has been charged with plagiarism. It is a Chicago woman who does it—Miss ELIZABETH FARSON, a District Superintendent of Public Schools—and it is against nothing less than the "Recessional" itself that her audacious hand is raised in solemn accusation! She does not, to be sure, assert that the poem was stolen bodily from any one or anywhere, but she claims to see in it clear evidence of undue indebtedness to EMERSON for mode of thought and even for phrases. The first count in Miss FARSON's indictment is that KIPLING used the meter of "The Problem." She recognizes that little horror will be excited by so common a coincidence, and hastens to quote from "Woodnotes" the following verses:

And grant to dwellers with the pine
Dominion over palm and vine.

This, according to the perspicacious Chicagoan, is a deadly parallel for KIPLING's

Under whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine.

Then from "Monadnoc" she extracts, as origin of the "Recessional's" refrain, these verses:

Pillar which GOD aloft hath set
So that men might it not forget.

And there the indictment ends. Chicago, which has occasionally been suspected of inability to see jokes on herself, appears to take the matter seriously, and has deemed it best to abandon the idea of making the "Recessional" a part of her public school repertory. Thus is she revenged at last for a certain chapter in the "American Notes."

RAISING MISSION MONEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been said that the most malignant and bitter feelings that take possession of weak humanity are those sometimes engendered by opposing factions in church organizations. This may not be wholly true, but certain it is that people sometimes do the most disgusting and intemperate acts in the name of God and Christianity that are possible for reasonably well-intentioned beings to perform.

Your account of the raising of mission money in this morning's issue is an apt illustration of the morbid condition which lays hold of a certain class of Christians, rendering them practically irresponsible for their acts.

The people who make a business of raising money from religious communities avail themselves of this to gather in the "boodle." I think it is a species of swindling to take money and valuables from people in that state of mental excitement. A thief or a gambler would not hesitate to rob a person of every cent he or she possessed, but these clerical highwaymen do not hesitate either, and when a poor devil gives up the very last cent he possesses they praise God and sing hymns to keep up the religious fervor. It is looked upon in the light of heartless cruelty when the enforcement of a just debt leaves a man penniless, but it seems to be considered a species of glorification of God on the part of these money raisers to take the only remaining dollar, watch, jewel, ring, or coat that a silly or susceptible member may possess in order that the morals of the misguided population of some foreign country may be cultivated and improved.

I am not averse to the cultivation and improvement of the heathen mind, but I do think that some more noble and, in my opinion, honest means of raising the money for that purpose should be employed.

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, Oct. 16, 1899.

SHOULD CAR PASSENGERS COMPLAIN?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have waited patiently for three weeks to see some intimation in your paper or elsewhere that the surface railway companies offer any inducement by advertisement in their cars for the public to make complaint of the rudeness of their employes. There is no notice (as in the elevated railroad cars) that employes are expected to be civil, to give information to passengers, and to give their name and number if asked for. Far less is there the slightest intimation that insulted passengers are asked to make a complaint or that any such complaint if received would be followed up.

You never hear an elevated railroad employe shout (before the cars stop) "Hurry up, now!" "Step lively!" "Take the next car!" Nor are you grabbed by the arm or shoulder and thrust into the car. Until the surface railway officials publish the fact that they expect their employes to be civil and promise to follow up complaints of misconduct, the public are given to understand that they are indifferent to their servants' conduct.

Your editorial several weeks ago intimated that the officers of the road desired to be informed of misconduct on the part of their employes. Was not that assuming to vouch for more than you were authorized to do? Let the companies speak for themselves so plainly that they will be understood by a long-suffering public.

J. N. P.

New York, Oct. 14, 1899.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST AND PRO-BOER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that one of your afternoon contemporaries, which is so intensely anti-imperialistic, takes the ground that Oom Paul and the Boers, by their ultimatum to England, have put themselves technically in the wrong, and so have forfeited the sympathies of mankind, and that they might have had peace with honor had they waited until the English were quite ready to present the new proposals they were going to formulate—probably after getting all their troops on the ground. I desired to put this proposition to the editor of said afternoon publication, but I feared he might catch on to the "bloomin' guy" part of it:

If he were going about his own affairs on his own ground and a footpad were to come along and see that he had some gold about him and should get in front of him, and at the same time call out to his pal, "Hi, Bill! Come 'ere and 'elp me with this bloomin' guy," does any one think that said editor would hesitate to knock the footpad down at once, even though by so doing he should put himself "technically in the wrong" by striking the first blow before reinforcements for the other man could get there?

It happens that I am anti-imperialist and pro-Boer; the first because I regard "forcible annexation" by purchase of the right (?) to conquer as "criminal aggression"; the second because the effort of the English capitalists, not the English people, to possess themselves of the property (country) of another is a violation of the commandment, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods," &c. How many Englishmen would think of remaining in the Transvaal if the gold mines were to fail to-morrow? How many of them would go there in order to farm, as did the Boers? It is all a mere game of grab.

AMERICAN.

New York, Oct. 14, 1899.

LUBRICATION FOR DIANA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Diana, known to some as the Goddess of the Chase, to have acquired this distinction must have been more successful in her hunting operations than seems to be the case with our Diana of Madison Square.

For months past the latter lady has been so "stuck" upon hunting only for the winds that come from one direction (and apparently without success) as to have entirely lost sight of the fact that "there are others" which blow from the remaining quarters of the compass, and, knowing no north, no south, no east, no west, she has shown a devotion to the northeast alone that might be commendable were it not ludicrous and, as well, deceiving.

It is possible that the proper application of a little lubricating material would assist in overcoming this apparently fixed prejudice against taking any notice of the currents of air that are known to blow from other directions than that for so long indicated by Diana's bow and arrow, and I would suggest the starting of a popular subscription, having for its object the procuring and application of the necessary amount of "ile," and as an earnest of my sincerity I inclose herewith the sum of 1 cent with which to lead the list.

S. V.

New York, Oct. 14, 1899.

Right Your Wrongs Quickly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The paragraph in last Thursday's TIMES entitled "Conscience Money" and the fact that men and women are continually trying to make restitution are certainly cheering.

The Bible clearly teaches that we are to make restitution, and that until we do the soul will remain dwarfed and stunted.

Some wrongs can never be righted, but there are others which can. Happy is the man who makes conscience king and does quickly all that can be done to undo the evil he has done. A blessing will come to such a life that it has never known before.

OPTIMIST.

New York, Oct. 13, 1899.

Marble Too Soft for Dewey Arch.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the material of which the Dewey arch is to be built, I beg to say, from long experience I find that marble is altogether too soft, and for any kind of outside work almost worthless. Under the influence of our salt air it soon becomes chalky, and crumbles away, and looks like granulated sugar. Notice the effect in any of our cemeteries, where expensive statues and tablets soon become unsightly. By all means use granite for the permanent arch.

F. CLARKE.

Brooklyn, Oct. 16, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Responsible Party.

"And so you are to be married?"

"I think so, but you'd better ask her. I wasn't dead sure that we were to be engaged until it was all over."—Chicago Post.

Topic of Discussion.

He—What did you discuss at the meeting of your literary club this afternoon, my dear?

She—The outrageous action of Miss Burgins in almost doubling her price for making a gown.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Matter of Necessity.

Chicago Man—What's the fare to St. Louis?

Ticket Broker—Do you want to go there to-day?

Chicago Man—No, of course I don't want to, but I am compelled to.—Chicago News.

Suburban Experiences.

Hopwell—Living in the country now, I understand. What sort of a place is it?

Subbub—I really don't know. It takes me so long to get home that I never arrive till after dark, and I have to leave before daybreak to reach the office in time.—Philadelphia North American.

After the Infants' Way.

Young Mother—Oh, dear! I wonder what the baby is crying for now? We have given him everything he seemed to want.

Young Father (grimly)—I guess he is crying for something to cry for.—Judge.

THE ENGLISH SIDE OF THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

By AMOS K. FISKE.

Now that war has actually begun, which must inevitably end in a firm establishment of English supremacy throughout South Africa, it is more than ever important that the justification of the British position, if it is to be justified, should be understood in this country. We ought not to let the memory of the folly and iniquity of the abortive Johannesburg rising and the reckless Jameson raid or the somewhat tortuous diplomacy of Joseph Chamberlain warp our judgment or pervert our sympathies. Efforts have been made to use the occasion to revive and inflame the anti-British prejudices which seemed to be dying out under the influences of English friendliness in our late conflict with Spain and the common interests of Anglo-Saxon civilization in the Far East, but surely American sympathy must still at bottom be on the side of political enlightenment and commercial advancement in their conflict with barbarism or with stolid resistance, even though the latter assume the garb of pious simplicity.

The Dutch settlers in South Africa got out of the current of human progress under the lax dominion of the East India Company, and the organized Government established by Great Britain was irksome rather than oppressive to them. They preferred to keep back in the last century and not be pulled forward in this, and so they "trekked" to the land beyond the Orange and the Vaal. Doubtless it was the right of those who secluded themselves in the plateaus of the Transvaal to seek isolation and set up their patriarchal Commonwealth, but they could not hope always to escape advancing civilization any more than the Mormons when they retired into our central wilderness. The encroaching Briton "recognized" their republic at Sand River in 1852, and twenty-five years later found it necessary to wipe it out to save the South African colonies from a general uprising of the native tribes. The Boers, whose chief grievance at the Cape had been the emancipation of their slaves, had exasperated the Kafirs to war and proved incapable of subduing them, and this was a menace to all the white settlements. Their impotent and impoverished Government could not maintain order or protect the white man in South Africa, and this was the justification of Sir Theophilus Shepstone's annexation of the Transvaal.

After the lesson administered in the war with the Zulus in 1879 there was less danger; and when the resolute Boers determined to regain their independence and showed that nothing but a vigorous exercise of the military power of the empire could prevent them, public sentiment in England would not tolerate the cost of their subjection while so little was at stake which immediately concerned Great Britain. Internal autonomy was conceded in the convention of 1881, under a British suzerainty which would guard against encroachment upon neighboring boundaries, serious difficulty with the native tribes that would menace the other colonies, and alliance with foreign States that would threaten British ascendency in South Africa. When this suzerainty was reduced to a shadow by the benignant Government of Gladstone in 1884, leaving a bare veto upon treaties with foreign nations and security for the boundaries, President Krüger gave assurance in London of practical equality of rights and privileges for white men under his Government, such as was enjoyed in the British colonies.

Though the newly created South African Republic paid the least possible heed to the assurances of her Commissioners of 1884 and her implied obligation to treat all white men alike, there was no serious trouble until the gold discoveries brought a large alien population within her limits. Isolation and patriarchal simplicity could only be maintained by excluding foreigners, but immigration had been actually invited and encouraged. Of course, seekers for wealth, including many adventurous spirits, flocked in when the rich mines of the Rand were opened, Johannesburg grew to a populous city, and in time the Outlanders outnumbered the native whites of the whole republic. In their eager quest for gold the newcomers gave little heed to matters of government for some time, and were content with the police protection afforded by the Pretoria authorities.

The Boer Government did nothing to promote the development of the country and saw in the pushing population of its southern border only a source of revenue for the maintenance of its own exclusive power. Its agents and officials proved incapable, insolent, and corrupt, and for the foreigner there were few of the benefits of government. An exclusive railroad concession was given to the Netherlands Company, whose construction was inadequate, whose management was inefficient, and whose charges were inordinate. The liquor traffic was granted as a monopoly to one concern, which sold the vilest stuff to the Kafir miners without restraint; dynamite was monopolized by another favorite of the Government, and a poor quality was sold at an enormous price. A high charge was made for mining licenses and exactions were put upon all kinds of business and enterprise, until the Outlanders paid 95 per cent. of the republic's revenues, without having any effective representation in its councils. Petitions for redress were rejected or ignored, and it was plain that reform could come only when the victims of the rapacity and aversion of the Boers had some share in the government of the country.

When the Transvaal National Union made its demands for reform in 1895 the franchise for naturalized citizens was a delusion. Only first-class burghers could sit in the First Raad or vote for its members, and they alone could take part in the election of a President, who was virtually an autocrat; and first-class burghers were only those who were citizens in 1876 or had taken an active part in the war for independence in 1880-81 and their sons over sixteen years of age. Conditions of the franchise for naturalized aliens were not burdensome, but they could get representation in only the Second Raad, which had been created as a sop. Its power to initiate legislation was restricted, and all its acts were subject to amendment and to rejection by the First Raad. It was utterly powerless, and the Volksraad was practically representative of the Boers alone. It not only changed the Constitution at will, but controlled the action of the High Court by resolution. Catholics and Jews could neither vote nor hold office. Dutch alone was the official language; education was inadequately provided for, and teaching in English was allowed only in the elementary grades. The civil service was inefficient and corrupt, and there was no real administration of justice.

The Dutch peasants of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were in contact with the civilization of the nineteenth in its most aggressive, if not its most enlightened, phase. They were simple and pious, and they loved their freedom. They admitted the forces of industry and enterprise within their borders and drew most of their revenue from them, and yet they desired at the same time to retain their pastoral life and exercise complete control over the Government. It was an impossible situation. Either they must yield their obstinate exclusiveness and become gradually absorbed or overwhelmed, or they must resist and be ultimately crushed and annihilated. The forces of human nature and human progress which had invaded their domain admitted no other alternative. They chose to resist, and a petition signed with 40,000 names for a redress of grievances and the concession of specific reforms was scornfully rejected.

The maladness and folly of the Johannesburg conspiracy and the Jameson raid followed, and irretrievably damaged the cause of the Outlanders. That and its result encouraged the Boers in their obstinate resistance to civilized progress, and set them preparing against future aggression. They are far stronger for it to-day than they would otherwise have been. That wild proceeding, too, discountenanced though it was by the British Government, alienated the sympathies of the world, and largely accounts for the present disposition of civilized people to feel with the wrong-headed Afrikanders. But it makes no real difference in the merits of the controversy.

The grievances of the alien white population of the Transvaal, which now outnumbers the Boers two to one, which has far more intelligence, education, and capacity for enlightened government, controls the chief wealth, industry, and enterprise, and pays the bulk of the taxes of the country, were real grievances, and their demands were just and reasonable. To grant those demands would undoubtedly lead in time to their control of the country and the obliteration of the Boer oligarchy. To persist in refusing them would as surely lead to violence and the overthrow of the oligarchy by civil bloodshed unless there should be intervention from without.

Under these circumstances has the course of Great Britain in the last year or two, leading to war in which her power must be exerted to crush out both the Boer republic and its ally, the Orange Free State, to be justified before the world. The dispute in which Chamberlain tried to conjure substance into the empty shadow of British suzerainty and base the right of intervention upon that, and in which Krüger founded the claim to exemption from interference upon the rights of his republic as a "sovereign international State," is irrelevant to that question. If England had a right to interfere it was because Englishmen and Europeans generally were unjustly dealt with in the Transvaal, and their rightful claims as subjects and their interests as taxpayers were sacrificed to a narrow and rapacious policy. Their condition threatened civil disturbance whose effect could not be confined to the limits of the South African Republic. It would reach the Afrikanders and the English to the Cape; and it was the concern of the British colonies and the sovereign power upon which they depended for defense that the cause of disturbance and danger should be removed.

With all these Outlanders of European and American origin subject to the Transvaal Government and paying for its support without having any share in its direction, it was no longer a mere matter of local concern and internal policy whether there should be reform in the civil service, the judiciary, the franchise, the representative system, and taxation. It was a thing that Great Britain had a right to demand for the safety of her own interests and the future peace and security of the South African States. But was it a demand which she could enforce? A national demand which cannot be enforced certainly ought not to be made. There is no doubt that she should employ every possible means of securing peaceable compliance before resorting to force, but the possibility of force must be in the background or other means would be futile with an obstinately resisting adversary.

Through all the negotiations it has been obvious that the Government of Paul Krüger and his Volksraad would yield just so far as they felt obliged to yield and no further, and nothing but the power of Great Britain or the fear of a successful uprising of the Outlanders would make them feel obliged to yield at all. Whatever concession was to be got was to be got by coercion, and coercion, to be effective, had to have the military power visible behind it in an attitude to strike if necessary. Had Great Britain's military power been in South Africa instead of in England or "squandered abroad," backing her demands as they were made, there would have been a much better chance of avoiding war. It is distinctly a case in which preparation for war, on the ground where it was needed, would have been the best guarantee of peace, in spite of the rash obstinacy of the Boers.

Is not England's right of hostile action in the Transvaal much stronger than was our right to hostile action in Cuba, in which Great Britain upheld us? Spain's misgovernment and oppression in Cuba, the sufferings of the people of the island, and the incidental sacrifice of our interests and disturbance of our affairs justified our intervention, but we had no actual claims upon Cuba and no direct concern with the subjects of Spain that we should fight their battle. Great Britain had retained the vestige of sovereignty in her control over the foreign relations of the Transvaal, and the people whose rights were denied and whose grievances were not redressed had been largely her people, and their interests were entangled with those of her colonists. Civil disturbance there would mean civil disturbance throughout South Africa.

AMOS K. FISKE.

OLD-TIME HUSKING BEES.

From The Denver Evening Post.

Memory often takes an outing
From the present passing show,
Spreads her pinions and goes scouting
To the scenes of long ago.
Back unto the fun and frolic
Of the rural sports and plays,
Pleasures charmingly bucolic
That were ours in younger days,
And the very chief of these
Were the country husking bees.

On the old barn floor we'd gather,
Boys and girls and older folks,
Hearts as light as downy feather,
Lips all ripe with rustic jokes.
Air just sparkling with our laughter
As the gay hours onward sped
Until every cobwebbed rafter
In the shadows overhead
Seemed to quiver and to ring
As a high-keyed fiddle string.

Now and then the air was riven
With a shout 't'd wake the dead,
Telling that the fates had given
Some glad cuss an ear of red.
Then would come the kissing struggle
'Mid the husks upon the floor,
After which the girl would snuggle
To him closer than before,
Blushing to her finger tips
From the thrill born on her lips.

How the happy picture lingers
With us through the fleeting years
Of the way the toil-scarred fingers
Snatched the jackets from the ears
Of the flashing lanterns hanging
'Round, and casting flickers o'er
Merry dancers who were banging
Dust from out the old barn floor
As the fiddler jerked his bow
Muscularly to and fro.

* * * * * * *

Every day I hear the singing
Of some dear old rural ode,
Melody of youth-days ringing
Through our mountainland abode,
And my loving glances wander
To that happy wifely face
That I learned to love back yonder
In that far east country place.
She is all the world to me;
Found her at a husking bee.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Israel Zangwill's Drama of Humble Jewish Life and Love.

"CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO"

A New Farce Presented in Two Languages—Opera in English—Gossip of the Theatres.

Israel Zangwill's play, "Children of the Ghetto," which was acted for the first time in New York at the Herald Square Theatre last night, was found to justify the expectations of its worth which an experienced playgoer might have derived from the accounts of its performances in other cities. It has none of the faults generally thought inseparable from the dramatization of novels, and is perfectly intelligible to the spectator who has never read Zangwill's book, and almost equally so to one who knows nothing of Jewish home life and the manners and customs of the Children of Israel who conform strictly to the letter of rabbinical law.

It introduces to the stage, as its author promised in his rhymed prologue, (printed for distribution, but not spoken,) a new scene and a new set of personages. It is full of lucid and entertaining studies of human character, and is written with the fluent pen of a poet who is also a humorist, who has studied the technique of modern drama to good purpose, and was never in doubt, while the play was in the making, of the importance of his subject.

The performance had the tribute of rapt attention from an audience of the customary miscellaneous character, which included many persons who could not possibly have regarded with due respect all the details of custom, sacerdotal and domestic, represented in the mimic scene, and many surely who could not sympathize with the heroine in her sacrifice of her happiness and the love of an honest man for the sake of the mere letter of the law. There was, from first to last, a great deal of honest applause, but most of the noisy demonstration after Mr. Zangwill's ably conceived and well constructed penultimate climax was clearly of a purely perfunctory sort.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Zangwill's fine appreciation of the drama as an art is much more clearly revealed in his first play than it was in his smart lectures; and students of the drama generally are likely to find more to praise in his piece than the people to whom playgoing is an occasional diversion. For clever as the play is, it defies the laws of romance, the spirit of the hour, the impulses of the human heart. The force of filial love and the sense of duty have often been depicted by dramatists with stronger and truer touch at the effect which Mr. Zangwill has been enabled to call to his aid in the crucial scenes of this play. Hannah has not been devout. She has not been awed by the rabbinical law. Its strict observance by her father is no new thing. She is full of life and passion; and the sacrifice is made for what seems, in the acted drama, such a trivial thing, that the sympathy of the spectator is hardly secured.

Doubtless the observance of the letter of creeds is a much better thing than people are accustomed to admit in this age; but the stage is not the proper medium for the preaching of creeds. Nor should Mr. Zangwill be accused of preaching or of seeking to serve any purpose but an artistic one. He has presented graphically, with varied action, with a denotement of traits that is rarely tiresome and is frequently delightful, a posture of events he has imagined as representing possible experience among the Jews in London thirty years ago. The defect in his work, which may prove vital, is that his main situation appeals to the spectator's mind rather than to his heart, and not irresistibly to the mind, either.

In joke, Hannah Jacobs permits the betrothed lover of one of her friends to slip a ring on her finger while he playfully mumbles the "marriage words." It is then discovered that she is actually married, and the form of rabbinical divorce is solemnly observed. The man she subsequently meets and loves turns out to be a cohen or hereditary priest of the tribe of Aaron. By the strict letter of the law he may not marry a divorced woman. Her good old father battles for the letter, and she succumbs to him.

All this and much more is told in four long acts, with the loves and hates of many personages intermingled, with a glimpse of early "labor troubles" and much incidental humor, some of it made farcical by the actors.

The scenic pictures are elaborate, and picturesqueness may be accounted the play's chief charm. Some of the acting is of extraordinary merit. Miss Blanche Bates, though her appearance was not Hebraic and the tone of the rôle hardly conformed to her personality, portrayed Hannah with exquisite sensibility and abundant power. Wilton Lackaye's impersonation of the old Rabbi was perfect in form and composition and beyond any word of cavil in its exposition of meekness, geniality, and reverence. His denotement of fatherly love, too, was touching; but he lacks that majesty of presence and vocal volume with which alone could make the incident of the quelling of the mob in the last act impressive, except in the merely pictorial sense.

Mr. Worthing's acting was also noteworthy. Mr. Norris and Mr. Carle were both overextravagant, a fault not to be imputed, however, to either Miss Dwyer or Mr. Lestina. Of all these, however, Mr. Norris has the best rôle, and his embodiment of the shifty, dishonest versifier and agitator possessed many points of merit.

The applause bestowed upon Miss Taliaferro's recital of the words allotted to little Esther indicated the craving of the audience for something to sympathize with. Of course Mr. Zangwill made a speech.

"Reb" Shemuel	Wilton Lackaye
David Brandon	Frank Worthing
Melchitsedek Pinchas	William Norris
Moses Ansell	Adolphe Lestina
Simon Wolf	Gus Frankel
Michael Birnbaum	Emil Hoch
Ephraim Phillips	Frank Cornell
Sam Levine	Fred Lotto
Sugarman	Charles Stanley
Shosshi Shmendrik	Richard Carle
Father Sol	Phineas Leach
Mrs. Belcovitch	Mathilde Cottrelly
Becky	Ada Curry
Mrs. Jacobs	Louise Muldener
Malka	Ada Dwyer
Milly Phillips	Laura Almonino
Leih	Rosabel Morrison
Widow Finglestein	Sadie Stringham
Esther Ansell	Mabel Taliaferro
Hannah Jacobs	Blanche Bates

"THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS."

Louis Mann and Clara Lipman in a New Farce at the Garrick Theatre.

Happily emancipated at last from the depravity of the unspeakable "Telephone Girl," Clara Lipman, nimble and comely as ever, and Louis Mann, a "character" actor of uncommon skill and humor, appeared at the Garrick Theatre last night in a three-act farce, from the German schwank by Herren Kraatz and Stobitzer, called "The Girl in the Barracks." This is a lively piece with an intelligible plot, and while it is not altogether delicate, it is not coarse enough to be "sensational."

Both of the "stars" have reasonably effective and congenial rôles, while the supporting company is competent. Miss Lipman appears as Liane Tourbillon, a singer of the cafés chantants, for the scene is Paris, who boldly wagers that she will spend a whole day in a military barracks, under the eye of a martinet Colonel, and in order to do so assumes the name of the son of an antique and wealthy chocolate manufacturer. Mr. Mann, divested of his extraordinary German dialect, is the parent of the youth whose identity Liane assumes. In Act I. he meets Liane in the rooms of a composer who is abetting her in her mad design, and mistakes her for the artist's wife; in the ludicrously hilarious second act he is found involved in ever increasing bewilderment while the reprehensible Liane masquerades as his son.

The martinet Colonel, whose representations of the supremacy and austerity of French military law are not devoid of a certain timelines sness, is well played by George W. Barnum, while Joseph Coyne contributes a droll sketch as the young musical composer. The performance was favorably received.

Paul Roland	Joseph Coyne
Aurelie	Beatrice Bonner
Le Bardy	Louis Mann
Claire	Helen Harrington
Gaston	Thornton Cole
Liane Tourbillon	Clara Lipman
Colonel Ravelin	George W. Barnum
Blanche	Vivian Edsall
Lieutenant Serignay	Leighton Leigh
Sergeant Dubois	Bert Flansburgh
Corporal Benoit	Ben T. Dillon
Charlotte	Mary E. Post
Policeman	Bert Flansburgh
Milly	Amy Lesser
Fifi	Mabel Frenyear
A sentry	Claude Yerkes

Irving Place Theatre.

At the Irving Place Theatre this week the play is "Maedel als Rekrut," by Kraatz and Stobitzer, the original of "The Girl in the Barracks," produced last night at the Garrick Theatre. The farce has been very popular in Germany, and its performance was hilariously received by a large audience last night. Gustav von Seyffertitz, a comedian whose popularity among the local German playgoers is well deserved, has a telling rôle as the aged but still gallant French confectioner, Lebardieu, and Anna Leonardi, who recently made her first appearance here as the coquettish model in "Renaissance," carries the lively part of Liane, the songstress, with experienced skill. The cast includes several other prominent members of the company, including Julius Strobl and Auguste Burmester.

"Lord and Lady Algy" Again.

The actors of the Empire Theatre, whose abiding place is now occupied by Mr. John Drew and "The Tyranny of Tears," returned to town last night, and appeared at the Knickerbocker Theatre in R. C. Carton's witty comedy called "Lord and Lady Algy," which ran so long last season. Mr. Faversham as the modern Charles Surface and Miss Millward as the independent woman of the "smart set" repeated portrayals of character that have measurably increased the reputation of both artists. The audacity and shrewdness of the woman Miss Millward impersonates are associated with other traits more agreeable to contemplate. Lord Algy is a roisterer, but he is a gentleman, too. Most of the other characters are strongly defined and interesting.

Few changes have been made in the cast. Messrs. Standing, Crompton, and Wheelock and Misses Robson, Burton, and Gardiner retain their former rôles.

"The Only Way" at Garden Theatre.

Freeman Wills's admirable play founded on "A Tale of Two Cities," "The Only Way," was transferred last night from the Herald Square to the Garden Theatre, where it will run, profitably no doubt, until the engagement of Mr. Mansfield next month. No changes have been made in the cast. Mr. Miller's portrayal of Sidney Carton is still associated with the Defarge of Edward Morgan, the Mimi of Margaret Anglin, and the Jarvis Lorry of the estimable Stoddart. Pictorially and dramatically the performance is most commendable.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The moving pictures of the Dewey celebration and the battle in the Philippines and the trials of the Columbia and Shamrock were the features yesterday. The afternoon and evening concerts will be given as usual.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—An up-to-date attraction is the offering of Manager Huber this week. The bill is headed by Aquinino's Filipino acrobats and swordsmen. Edith Wilbur, the big-headed girl, entered upon her second week. There are a number of other freaks in the curio hall besides the above, and the regular continuous show in the theatre.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The Brothers Byrne's Company of comedians and pantomimists returned last evening for a week's engagement and presented their latest edition of "New Eight Bells." Much has been added to the play, and in its reconstructed shape it furnishes a means for the introduction of some astonishing acrobatic feats and surprising stage effects.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The bill offered at this house was a typical continuous programme and quite the most enjoyable presented in some weeks. Patrice gave her sketch, "A New Year's Dream"; Caron and Herbert were seen in their clown and acrobatic farce, Genaro and Bailey gave their funny cake walk, Duffy, Sautelle, and Duffy presented their comedy sketch.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—An excellent continuous performance was given yesterday. Robert Downing presented a comedietta entitled "Paris in 1795," and was ably assisted by his own company. The Beaumont sisters made their first appearance on this circuit, and others were Ed M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, Mlle. Azara, the new moving pictures, and the three Murray brothers.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Cautier, the horseman, with his trained horses, and Ching Ling Foo continue this week to figure as the headliners on the bill, which is one of varied quality. Other features are Miss Lillian Green and William Friend in their sketch entitled "Mrs. Bruno's Burglar"; Monroe and Mack, Joe Flynn, the Whitney brothers, the Montrose acrobats, and the new biograph pictures.

DEWEY THEATRE.—The big attraction at this house for the week is the Australian burlesque Company, who introduced a minstrel first part which was interwoven with clever musical selections and up-to-date jokes. The olio part of the entertainment followed with these artists participating: Dixon, Bowers, and Dixon; Wilson, Gilmoreserti, Demonio, the Empire Comedy Four, Bryant and Yale, Charlie Banks, and Edna Urline.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—The management presented last night as the attraction for the week the Imperial Specialty Company, who gave a performance entirely satisfactory to the patrons of this house; the company comprises the following vaudeville artists: John C. Cain, Whitelaw and Stewart, Lawrence Crane, Phyllis Ruffell, Blanche Newcombe, Fred Bulla and Raymond, and Jones, Grant, and Jones. A burlesque entitled, "Wanted, a Handkerchief," concludes the bill.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Manager Brady presented last evening a bill that was amply provided with attractions which will undoubtedly prove interesting to the patrons of the house. Several numbers introduced foreign artists, who made their first American appearances and created favorable impressions. They were Miss Jennie Reeve, who rendered several clever songs and danced most gracefully, and the bicycle polo team, which did some remarkable playing. The other foreigners were La Sylphe and Bedini and Arthur. The remaining part of the bill consisted of the Lilliputian dogs, Alexandre Dagmar, Polk and Kollins, the De Courcey brothers, Ed Lauri, and Bobby Gaylor. The entertainment concluded with the vitagraph pictures.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The reappearance in the upper section of the city of the farce "At the White Horse Tavern" was the cause of a welcome by Harlem theatregoers last night that filled every seat in the house, including the topmost gallery. Sydney Rosenfeld's adaptation from the German has suffered no change whatever since the play was seen here at Wallack's Theatre, although the cast is somewhat different, Miss Anne Sutherland playing the part of the hostess, the rôle assumed by Miss Amelia Bingham. Charles H. Bradshaw was the Berlin merchant, the rôle played by Harry Harwood, and Richard Bennet played the part of the young man who falls in love in good, manly fashion, the part played by Joseph Holland. Leo Dietrichstein as Arthur Sutro and Frederick Bond as Leopold Brand, the head waiter, were the only two members remaining of the original cast.

"THE CHRISTIAN" IN LONDON.

Play Was Received with Marks of Disapproval—Royalty Present.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A somewhat revised edition of Hall Caine's "The Christian" was produced at the Duke of York's Theatre this evening before a distinguished and interested audience.

Whether because of the long-heralded advent of the play or of the failure to secure what English people have been led to believe an ideal American cast, the performance in a manner fulfled to realize what were undoubtedly high expectations. Evelyn Millard, who as Lady Ursula achieved a great success, seemed misplaced in the lighter part of Glory Quayle, and Herbert Waring's John Storm lacked much that might have made a complete performance.

Hall Caine was detained on the Isle of Man by illness, and was represented in the curtain call by Manager Lestocq, and though there was much generous applause, there were unmistakeable indications of disapproval.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Canon Wilberforce, Lady Augustus Harris, Lady Violet Brassey, and Sir Edward Lawson were conspicuous in the boxes.

CHARLES KLEIN AT HOME.

The Playwright Comes on the Menominee and Talks of His Trip.

Charles Klein, the playwright, who went abroad four months ago, returned yesterday to this country a passenger on the Atlantic Transport liner Menominee. During his stay abroad he completed a new melodrama, also a new play for Sol Smith Russell, both of which are unnamed. Mr. Klein is confident that both these plays will be produced before this season's close.

Mr. Klein made tentative arrangements while in Europe with E. Jakabowski, the composer, with a view to collaborating on a new opera, which, if carried out, will result in the work being produced in London either this season or next, and subsequently in this country.

F. M. BRADY WAS ITS BACKER.

Engagements for "Jonah and the Whale" Canceled.

The fact has developed in theatrical circles that Frank M. Brady, the Wall Street broker, who committed suicide in his office last week, was the financial backer of the new farce comedy called "Jonah and the Whale," which was written by Bradley and Frost, staged by Frederick Williams of the Lyceum Theatre, and presented in Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Oct. 2 for the first time.

The production was intended for a New York presentation had it proved successful, but it was announced by former representatives of Mr. Brady yesterday that, owing to Mr. Brady's sudden death, the engagements contracted in various cities had been canceled. The company will be disbanded after next Saturday night's performance.

CASTRO CONTROLS CARACAS.

President Andrade About to Leave—Part of His Army Disobeys Orders.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says that President Andrade is preparing to leave the city, and that the insurgent commander, Gen. Cipriano Castro, is master of the situation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The State Department has received a cablegram from United States Minister Loomis at Caracas confirming the statements made in the press dispatches relative to the refusal of a part of President Andrade's army to expose the forward movement of Castro, the insurgent leader, upon the capital of Venezuela. The Minister says that the soldiers are those under Hernandez.

DOMINICAN PLOT UNEARTHED.

Attempt to Assassinate Provisional President—Commission to Investigate Public Finances.

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 16.—Great indignation is expressed at the discovery of a rebellious plot, involving an attempt to assassinate Gen. Jimenes and Gen. Vasquez, the provisional President. Many persons have been placed under arrest, charged with complicity in the plot, and it is expected that further arrests will follow. Severe measures are being taken to insure public order, and the country is apparently quiet. Business is slowly improving.

The Government has issued a decree declaring the late President, Gen. Heureaux, responsible for the mismanagement of the public funds, growing out of his mixing public with private affairs and introducing unlawful currency. The Public Attorney has been empowered to proceed against his heirs and all whom it may concern, commencing by attaching the estate. The decree names a commission of three leading lawyers whom it empowers to co-operate with the Public Attorney in the investigation. There was a public sale yesterday of paper money at the ratio of 18 to 1. A decree has also been issued allowing the export of cattle until Dec. 31 at dues of $5 per head.

A German Honor for King Alfonso.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Count Hohenan, Commander of the Gardes du Corps, will go to Spain on Nov. 2 to present to King Alfonso the decoration of the Order of the Black Eagle, which has been conferred upon him by the German Emperor.

The Hague Conference Protocol.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16.—Stanford Newell, the United States Minister to the Netherlands, will sign the protocol embodying the agreements reached by the representatives of the powers participating in the recent Peace Conference.

Curzon to Visit Plague Districts.

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.—The Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and his staff will shortly visit the plague and famine districts. Before starting they will all be inoculated against disease.

German Emperor Forbids Gambling.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Emperor William has issued a decree directing that all regimental commanders shall emphatically revive the Cabinet order of six years ago forbidding gambling in the army.

Gen. Harrison to Dine with Leopold.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—Gen. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Harrison are to visit Amsterdam, Delft, and The Hague. On Oct. 19 they will dine with King Leopold of Belgium at Brussels.

A New Japanese Minister to China.

PEKING, Oct. 16.—Yano Fumio, Japanese Minister to China, has been recalled. He will be succeeded by Mr. Nishii, former Japanese Minister to Russia.

MUSHROOMS AS A FINE ART.

The chafing dish was glorified in one of the lecture halls of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences last night by the humble mushroom. Mrs. A. R. Witte, Secretary of the New York Mycological Club, gave a demonstration lecture on the possibilities of this vegetable in the Art Building. It was more or less of a family affair, for the majority of the audience, or rather participants, were enthusiastic mycologists.

There were, however, a sprinkling of men and women who wouldn't know a mushroom from a yellow jasmine. There was a number of men present to whom the word mushroom suggested only smothered porterhouse steaks, and they gazed in some astonishment at the remarkable display of different varieties of the vegetable on a big table in front of the lecturer. All the species were labeled with the most terrifying names to the uninitiated. There was the hygrophoma perplexum, a blackish circular affair with reddish top, not so pretty to look at as the caprinus comatus specimens, which are cylindrical, about an inch in diameter, three inches long, and perfectly white. The armellaria mellea, with yellowish tops, looked slightly uglier than the tricholoma pessinatum, a rather delicate, mottled brown plant, with flat top. The polyporus sulphurus was there, with a decidedly villainous sulphurous look, a big, chunky affair pulled from a decayed tree trunk, and weighing several pounds. There were a dozen other varieties, with names varying in length and appearance more or less prepossessing.

Mrs. Witte dived around among them in the most familiar way, and, snatching up a plate full of Hypholoma perplexum, dropped them into a hot chafing dish.

"I am now adding to this quart of mushrooms," said the lecturer, "two tablespoonfuls of butter and half a teaspoonful of onion juice. After stirring well I place the cover on and cook twenty minutes." The lecturer then reached for a quart of the lighter-colored Tricholoma pessinatums, put them into another chafing dish, and treated them like their predecessors. While this was going on President C. Walter Cushier of the New York Mycological Club was dilating upon the extremely disagreeable results of eating toadstools instead of mushrooms.

"You are all martyrs," he said. "In olden days martyrs were burned at the stake. Now they are asked to eat mushrooms. The results are the same."

Just then Mrs. Witte took the cover off the Hypholoma perplexums to add an egg a dash of flour, and a bit of chopped parsley. The air became impregnated with a delicious aroma that almost brought tears to the eyes of the martyrs. The Fricalomas were treated similarly, minus the parsley, and then served to the audience piping hot on flaky crackers. While these were disappearing the lecturer's two chafing dishes were filled with Caprinus comatus and Armellaria mellea, respectively. The former were mixed with two spoonsful of butter, one-half pint of cream, and a dash of pepper and salt. They were covered and cooked ten minutes, and came out a creamy white. They were handed among the audience, and faded like a beautiful dream. The Armellarias had been dipped in a mixture of crumbs and eggs and fried in butter. They easily passed their predecessors and made the pace in the glorious contest. The room by the time both of these varieties were cooking was filled with a delicate blend of perfume fit to lure an epicure to ruin.

Mrs. Witte's next effort was with the Pleuratus ostreatus, or the oyster mushroom. This rather homely and flabby denizen of the deepest woods was cooked for five minutes, then a gill of cream was added, then the mixture was covered and allowed to thicken. This process entirely removed the name and rendered the dish delicious.

The lecturer was roundly applauded after this final number, and bowed modestly while stirring a plate of Boletus au cremo. Mrs. Witte does not like mushrooms, but she apparently knows more about cooking them than any mycologist in the city. It is rumored that the most venomous toadstool would become utterly abashed and disarmed under her treatment. After last night's lecture one or two strangers were heard bemoaning the fact that they had dined before coming.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

At last a cup race! The fifty yachtsmen and two yachtswomen—the sole survivors of the 1,500 who on Tuesday, Oct. 3, went down the bay on the New York Yacht Club's steamer Republic to see Columbia and Shamrock meet for the first time, and who have been on every race day since, congratulated themselves on the Republic yesterday that their patience had at last been rewarded and that they had the satisfaction of seeing the American boat win. Mrs. P. Gibert Thebaud and Mrs. Wheeler were the two of the five women present yesterday on the Republic who had the pluck and persistence to go every day the Republic started.

***

The fact that yesterday finally brought a race, even if it had some of the elements of a procession, will now revive the interest in the cup contests that through long waiting had almost disappeared. Whether it rains or shines this morning, the club and excursion boats will be more crowded than they have been since the second day's attempt. It was amusing to hear in the clubs and fashionable restaurants last night how all conversation again centred on the one topic of the cup races, any allusion to which after Saturday's seventh failure was at once frowned upon.

***

The St. Paul, which sails to-morrow for Southampton, has booked among others Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Borie of Philadelphia, Major Henry O. Heistand of Washington and Mrs. Heistand, Mr. Rosengarten of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Spencer, and Munroe St. John. The Oceanic, sailing to-morrow also, for Liverpool has booked among others Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Audenried, Lord Charles Beresford and Lady Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. Alanson Bigelow, Cecil Brownlow, Sir Henry Burdett, Mr. Halford Burdett, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Walter Phelps Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Graves and Miss Graves, Capt. E. P. Holmes and Miss Holmes, G. Lawson Johnson and E. A. Lawson Johnson, Col. De Lancey A. Kane, Bishop E. B. Kephart, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. C. S. Longstreth, Mr. J. A. Millar, Lord Chief Baron Palles and Miss Palles, Mr. and Mrs. John Paton, the Hon. W. J. Pirrie and Mrs. Pirrie, Mr. and Mrs. William Pye, W. D. Rockefeller, Mr. Soutter, Douglas Stewart, L. Sackville West, Mr. and Mrs. E. Langdon Wilks, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Wilson, Miss Muriel Wilson, M. E. Wormser, and C. H. Wyndham. Although booked, it is possible that some of the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton, now that the cup races have really begun and have brought them a surprise, will wait over till Saturday's steamer to see whether the cup may not after all return to England.

***

The Cymric, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought among others Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Adams, Mrs. C. H. Aldrich and Miss Mildred Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Chapman, Mrs. J. W. McLean and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Miss Schenck, the Misses Slade, and Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart.

***

The Kaiser Friedrich, sailing for Hamburg and Southampton and Cherbourg to-day, has booked, among other passengers, Capt. J. R. Delamar, child and nurse, and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Clark and Miss Hilda Clark. Capt. Delamar's departure for Europe with his child revives the report that he is to be remarried to his former wife, Miss Sands of this city, from whom he procured a divorce three years ago.

***

A species of prelude to the expectant gayeties of the Winter is always one of the characteristics of this time of the year. There are many fashionable women in town shopping or getting their houses ready for the season. The majority of men pass a greater part of the week in town, watching the results of the cup races and the stirring news from Sandy Hook and the bay yesterday dovetused new life into the clubs. The Waldorf and Delmonico's were crowded at luncheon and dinner. Then again the wedding of Mr. Frederick Wells and Miss Laura Prime Jay, which is described elsewhere, brought quite a gathering in from the neighboring suburbs, and at the theatres in the evening were seen many familiar faces.

***

There were a number of people who came in from Newport. Mr and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish had moved their Lares and Penates into town. Mrs. Duncan Elliott has been in and out of town several times recently, although she will reside for a while at Newport. The Count and Countess Tourtales passed through New York on their way to Tuxedo, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Jr. Preparations are being made to open the house of Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street. Mr. and Mrs. John Iselin will pass the Winter with Mrs. Goodridge.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have taken Mrs. Brockholst Cutting's house at Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, for the season. The house is very large and admirably adapted for entertaining. Mrs. Cutting and her son will pass part of the season at the Cambridge and part abroad as has been their custom for several years.

***

The golf tournament at Bala ended, Baltusrol is now to have its innings. A ladies' open tournament will be played there on Thursday. It is one of the very few open tournaments now held in this country, and it has a large and attractive list of prizes. These will be artistically arranged in the clubhouse on the day of the tournament. The links were crowded on Sunday with golfers practicing. Among those who have entered for Thursday's tournament are Miss Eunice Terry, Miss Cassatt, Mrs. Caleb Fox, Miss Griscom, the Misses Oliver, Miss Bend, Miss Ruth Underhill, and Mrs. Patterson, all of whom figured prominently at Bala last week.

***

To-morrow will bring several weddings. Among these will be that of Mrs. Howard R. Benedict and Mr. Rufus Billings Cowing, Jr., at Sherry's. This will be a very quiet affair, to which only a few relatives and intimate friends have been asked. At Babylon, L. I., there will take place the marriage of Mr. S. Osgood Pell and Miss Isabel Audrey Townsend. There are to be a number of bridesmaids and ushers from the younger set at this wedding and a reception after the church ceremony. Both bride and bridegroom have a large circle of acquaintances, and the wedding will be one of the events of the suburban season.

***

The attention of the fashionable world is divided just now between yacht races, horses, and golf. This evening takes place one of those exhibitions of horses by electric light previous to a sale. As the animals in question belong to a man well knew in the "horsey" circles and who is always conspicuous at the Horse Show, there will no doubt be quite a gathering of the Westchester and Meadow Brook people. The Westchester Hunt takes place early this afternoon and the Meadow Brook Club has its usual run.

***

At Morristown there seems to be continual golf, and the women there are playing a handicap, with delightful little teas afterward at the Country Club. At Hot Springs, Va., the annual tournament has just been concluded. This year there do not seem to be as many New Yorkers at Hot Springs as in former seasons. People are stopping later at their country places. Lenox and the neighborhood of the Berkshire Hills are delightful just now, and Bar Harbor has not closed its season. There are still a few people left there who will remain until November.

***

The Baroness de Sellière arrived yesterday morning on the Gascogne. Her stepfather, John J. O'Brien, the banker, having lately died, she has come over for a short visit connected with the affairs of the estate and with expected domestic events in the household of her son, "Jack" Livermore. The Baron de Sellière did not accompany her. The condition of his sister, the Princess de Sagan, is still very serious, and the Prince de Sagan, who has been a mental and physical wreck for some years, and whom the Princess brought to her home after being separated from him for a decade, is still in the same feeble condition.

***

There is but one topic in London society, and that is the Transvaal. Country house parties, Highland meetings, hunts, have all been forgotten in this one absorbing subject. London has come to town, but the great houses are all closed. Anxious mothers and wives and sweethearts are at the different hotels, bidding tearful farewells to the soldiers going to the Cape. Owing to this agitation, as well as to the family mourning, the wedding of Mr. Clive Behrens and Miss Rothschild was very quietly celebrated. Only a few friends outside of the family were present at the synagogue, where at one time it was announced that Mr. Behrens's regiment would assist at the ceremony, in uniform. The Prince of Wales sent a gorgeous bracelet of gold, with sapphires and diamonds, to the bride. None of the royal family was at the wedding. The young couple expect to go to South Africa. The bride is the first Rothschild who has married a military man. The Princess Christian was busy getting her oldest son ready for the Cape. He sailed last week. There is a rush of eligible young men to see active service in any capacity, even in the rôle of "Tommy Atkins." The enthusiasm is of much the same kind which fired New York eighteen months ago, when war was declared with Spain.

***

An English paper is responsible for the statement that Mrs. Mackay will return to London in six weeks, and that she will then pass the Winter at Naples and Rome. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel have been yachting, and are now paying visits to country houses, while their children remain at Norris Castle. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet have returned to London from Paris.

***

A very indignant Russian, who signs himself Alexis de Miochevitch, protests in one of the European newspapers at the fictitious "lineage" given to the Prince Cantacuzene. "He is not," says this writer, "related to the late Prince Gortchakoff, the 'Grand Old Man of Russia.' His mother was of French extraction, and her name was Mlle. Sicard. She is in no way related to the Prince Gortchakoff. On the paternal side his grandmother was the only daughter of the famous Count Speransky, the great man of his day—thus the reason for taking the name Bagreeff Speransky, which the branch of the Cantacuzene family adopted." The use of Speransky was a puzzle to many of the persons who wrote concerning the Prince and who seemed to find it amusing that he should cling to this name, which is one of the very best and most venerated in Russia.

***

Mrs. Naylor Leyland, having sold her London house, is at her country place, Nantclwyd, in North Wales. The Baroness Cederstrom (Adelina Patti) has been giving a large house party at Craig-y-Nos, and on Thursday last had a representation of "La Traviata" in the little private theatre attached to the castle. She sang Violetta.

***

The international regatta of the Club Nautique at Nice will take place on April 4, 1900, and continue until the 17th. At the same time there will be a golf tournament at Cannes. By that time the entire Riviera will be crowded with Americans and English. There is every prospect for an early season, and already the hotels at Cairo, in Egypt, have booked a number of their rooms. Mrs. James Kernochan will be one of the New Yorkers who will remain abroad this Winter. She sails to-morrow on the Oceanic.

***

At the very last of the Highland balls the most beautiful costume was worn by an American, described by a correspondent as "a Mrs. Baylies of New York, a guest of Mrs. Bradley Martin." The gown was a gorgeous rose pink, and pearls were worn with it. This guest was undoubtedly Mrs. Edmund Baylies, formerly Miss Van Rensselaer of this city.

***

Dinard has been having private theatricals. Miss Aimée Lowthar has given her version of Cinderella at Monplaisir, the residence of Mrs. Hughes Hallett. Miss Wyatt was Cinderella and the Duke of Manchester was one of the ugly sisters. He executed a number of dances and sang several topical songs. At the conclusion of the performance there was a cotillion led by the Duke of Manchester and the Princess Max Hohenlohe. As nearly all the leading members of Dinard society were in the tableaus of the ballroom was in the play and dressed in Louis Quinze costumes, the cotillion—in which they retained their fancy dress—was a brilliant spectacle.

***

The advent of Mr. and, perhaps, Mrs. George Keppel in New York this Winter will be certainly among the social events. Mrs. George Keppel is the leader of the Prince of Wales set in London. Her husband is interested with Mr. Newhouse in some of his copper mining schemes, and he comes over next month about the time of the Horse Show. It is announced that Mrs. Keppel will sail with him. Mrs. Keppel already knows Mrs. Ogden Mills and one or two women prominent in New York society. Many entertainments will be given in her honor here.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 16.—Mrs. Edward S. Willing entertained at dinner this evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Susan Willing, whose engagement to Frank C. Lawrance of New York was formally announced. The wedding will occur Nov. 2.

After the Willing wedding Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will visit Europe and travel along the Nile during the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie are visiting in New London.

Daniel B. Fearing went to New York today, and, with Mrs. Fearing, will sail for Europe Wednesday.

Miss Eldridge of New York is the guest of Mrs. E. H. G. Slater.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Andrews celebrated their golden wedding anniversary to-day at their cottage, Sunset Lawn. Many of the cottagers called to pay their respects, and the couple received many handsome floral gifts from the cottagers.

Lispenard Stewart has cards out for a dinner party for Saturday next.

A valuable horse belonging to Mrs. Busk fell near Touro Park to-day while in harness and broke one of its legs, and was shot.

Mrs. Whitney Warren has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby and family have closed their cottage here and departed for Philadelphia for the Fall. Later they will go to Florida for the Winter.

Miss Josephine Johnson has gone to New York.

The British steam yacht Eri King, Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Arthur Moxham, owner, arrived from New York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer will close Beaulieu about the 21st inst., and start for their home, in Chicago.

The steam yacht Narada will sail from Newport Wednesday for New York with Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones on board. Then the Narada goes to New London and goes out of commission until next May, when Mr. Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Jones will sail on her for Europe. During the Winter they will remain at their home in Baltimore.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wells—Jay.

Miss Laura Prime Jay, daughter of Mrs. Peter Augustus Jay and Frederic De Witt Wells, son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Wells, were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Bishop Courtney, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church. A reception followed at the home of the bride's mother, 38 West Forty-fifth Street. The bride's gown of white satin was fashioned with an entirely plain skirt. Epaulettes of point lace fell over the shoulders, and a spray of orange blossoms, combined with knots of white satin ribbon, adorned the left side of the corsage. The same flowers caught the veil of tulle, and a white Prayer Book was carried by the wearer of this effective costume.

Miss Mary Rutherford Jay, who attended her sister as maid of honor, wore white peau de soie. A deep flounce, edged with lace, finished the bottom of the skirt, above which were entre deux of the same trimming arranged in tunic fashion. The black velvet picture hat worn with this was made with a full brim and trimmed in front with three huge rosettes of liberty silk. White roses, fringed with maidenhair fern, were the flowers carried. The bridesmaids—Miss Marguerite Jevons, Miss Mary Oakley, Miss Julia Livingston Delafield, and Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, a cousin of the bride—wore costumes similar to that of the maid of honor and carried shower bouquets of red roses. L. McDonald Mitchell as Mr. Wells's best man. The ushers were James G. Phelps Stokes, E. Rush Duer, Frederick T. Hoppin, Jr., of Providence; Ellery O. Anderson, Col. George R. Dyer, John Jay, John W. Norton of Boston, and Winthrop E. Dwight of New Haven. The bride was given away by her brother, Pierre Jay. Vases of white chrysanthemums adorned the altar of the church, and palms were placed at either side.

Cuming—Coe.

Miss Elizabeth Lane Coe and Rochester Cuming were married Saturday afternoon at the residence of the bride, in Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hamilton of Englewood. The wedding was a quiet affair, to which only relatives were invited. Miss Coe is a niece of the late George S. Coe, who was at one time President of the American Exchange National Bank of this city. Mr. Cuming is an officer of the American liner St. Paul and is a nephew of the late Roswell Hart Rochester of Englewood.

Morse—Lounsbery.

Edward Lind Morse of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Clara Croxson Lounsbery of Bedford, N. Y., were married at 11 o'clock yesterday morning in the Church of the Ascension,

FOR AN ILOILO MASSACRE

Filipinos to Concentrate 12,000 Men in the Suburbs of That City.

VISAYANS THREATEN REVOLT

An Insurgent Force in Negros Aids Bandits in Suppressing the Pro-American Native Population.

MANILA, Oct. 16.—Mail advices from Iloilo state that there is great tension between the Visayans and Tagalos growing out of the Tagalos holding Araneta, a leader of the Visayans, a prisoner since the threatened Visayan revolt against Tagalo domination a month ago. The Visayans are incensed to the point of rebellion.

While the Tagalos nominally control only the military organization of the so-called Filipino republic, they have crowded out the Visayans from the civil branch, whereat there is great discontent.

The Tagalos are reported to be concentrating troops on Panay at Santa Barbara, where Delgado, chief of the revolutionary Government, commands, with a view to putting themselves in a position to suppress the Visayans. Four thousand Tagalos who have been held in reserve at Capiz, in the northern part of the Province of Pana, last week embarked in cascoes, the fleet's purpose being to land at Conception, whence the troops would march to Santa Barbara. Adverse winds prevented the landing, however. Gen. Pallon's forces from Buena Vista are also reported to be going to Santa Barbara.

The insurgents will have 12,000 men and 3,000 or 4,000 rifles there. Gen. Magbanna, according to letters, plans to attack the suburbs of Iloilo with this force, carry the city, and slaughter the Americans.

A body of Tagalos, estimated to number between 500 and 1,000, recently crossed from Santa Barbara to Escalante, on the Island of Negros, for the purpose of aiding Inte-papaisio's bandits in keeping under the inhabitants who are friendly to the Americans.

REBELS ATTACK ANGELES.

Use Artillery, Killing One American and Wounding Seven.

MANILA, Oct. 16—The insurgents made an attack upon Angeles at 2:30 o'clock this morning. One American was killed, and seven were wounded.

The Filipinos used artillery, a few shells exploding.

The Seventeenth, Ninth, and Thirteenth Regiments engaged the enemy, who retired at 5:30 o'clock A. M.

FRESH BEEF FOR OTIS'S ARMY.

Commissary Officer Writes that It Will Be Easily Secured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—In a private letter from Manila one of the officers of the Commissary Department there makes the important statement that with the opening of the present campaign it will be possible to secure all of the live cattle necessary to supply the various columns operating from Manila.

He says that cattle can be secured from Singapore and Tien-Tsin within ten days of cabling, and that there is an abundance of native beef of very satisfactory quality to be found in the islands south of Luzon.

In addition he observes that it is not likely that any arm of the service, except the cavalry, will be called upon to operate very far from the railroads, as Aguinaldo himself must stick comparatively close to the railroad line to prevent trespassing upon the territory of his old enemies, the Hill tribes, of whom he stands as much in fear as he does of the American troops.

Philippine Death Record.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Gen. Otis, under date of Sunday, reports the following deaths among the United States troops in the Philippines:

Dysentery, chronic—Oct. 8, Sergt. William K. Humphries, Company D, Fourteenth Infantry; Corp. Matthias T. Harris, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; Oct. 11, Daniel McCarthy, Company E, Signal Corps; Sergt. Murtha Hennesy, Company B, Thirteenth Infantry; Oct. 13, Patrick Ryan, Company K, Twentieth Infantry. Diarrhea, chronic—Oct. 9, Frank Cook, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry. Typhoid fever—Oct. 7, William J. Flynn, Company F, Fifth Artillery; Oct. 9, Robert Paige, Hospital Corps; Oct. 11, Lawrence B. Harris, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry; Lewis Jones, Company I, Thirteenth Infantry; Harry M. Whitner, Company I, Twenty-first Infantry. Dysentery, acute—Oct. 9, Charles Larose, Company B, Fourth Cavalry. Suicide—Alfred E. Bernard, Hospital Corps. Heart Disease—Trumpeter Edward Parnell, Company E, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Enteritis—Henry Moller, Company B, Eighteenth Infantry. Pneumonia—Oct. 13, George Clayton, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry.

How to Direct Letters to Soldiers.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Sept. 7.—The large number of incompletely directed letters from the United States calls for renewed caution in addressing letters to those in the army. It is very essential that the organization of the one addressed be definitely stated, and that the letter of the company and number of the regiment be given, followed by Manila, Philippine Islands.

Filipino Major and Men Prisoners.

MANILA, Oct. 16.—An American scouting party near Belinate captured eleven Filipinos. Another, near Maycauyan, captured a Filipino Major. All were brought to Manila.

The Brooklyn Leaves for Manila.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 16.—The cruiser Brooklyn left Hampton Roads at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon, bound for Manila, through the Suez Canal.

THE NEW ORLEANS'S STABILITY.

Tests Made in Dry Dock at the Navy Yard, but No Result Given.

The United States cruiser New Orleans was tested at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday to determine her stability. There has been a great deal of talk as to the so-called topheaviness of the English-built cruiser, and the test made yesterday was intended to settle this matter to the satisfaction of the naval authorities.

The test was made while the vessel was in dry dock. The dock was flooded and the ship floated. By means of one of the forty-ton lifting cranes weights were placed on deck and measurements taken to determine the vessel's list. The result was not made public, the report being sent to Washington.

The New Orleans is under orders to sail on Thursday for Manila. She will go by the Suez route.

Rear Admiral Philip, Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, said yesterday that when the New Orleans was purchased it was known that she did not come up to the standard of our warships. She was bought, he said, to prevent her falling into the hands of Spain.

Forty-sixth En Route to Manila.

The Forty-sixth United States Volunteers, Col. Schuyler commanding, from camp at South Framingham, Mass., on their way to San Francisco and the Philippines, arrived at Jersey City shortly after 6 o'clock last night. They left in four sections over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The first train left at 10:30 o'clock, and the last at midnight.

SHAFTER FORMALLY RETIRED.

Still Retains Command, However, of the Department of the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—Gen. William R. Shafter, who has held the positions of Brigadier General in the regular army and Major General in the volunteer army, will go on the retired list of the regular army to-day. This is Gen. Shafter's sixty-fourth birthday, and he retires by operation of the law which fixes the age limit of officers of the regular army.

He will, however, remain in command of the Department of the Pacific until relieved by order of the President, or until he is mustered out on July 1, 1901, on which date the enlistment of all Spanish war volunteers will expire as provided in the War act of Congress.

Memorial to the Monitor's Father.

The movement to perpetuate the memory of Cornelius S. Bushnell, in recognition of his services in securing the construction of the famous iron-clad Monitor, has been solidified in the formation of the Cornelius S. Bushnell National Memorial Association at New Haven, Conn., the city of his home. It is planned to raise $25,000 and expend it in the erection of a suitable memorial to Mr. Bushnell at New Haven. The association makes its appeal to those who feel "a patriotic debt of gratitude to the spirit and energy that induced the Government to build the vessel which defeated the Merrimac at Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862." Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, the New Haven Trust Company, New Haven, Conn.

Troops Sail from Havana.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The War Department has been notified that the Sedgwick sailed last evening from Havana for New York with the home battalion of the Second Artillery. This consists of Battery B, 28 men; E, 40 men; Major Scantling and Lieut. Brown; D, 35 men, and C, 39 men; Capt. Schenk and Lieut. McDonough. She carries 40 first-class passengers, 80 discharged soldiers and civilians, 18 convalescents, and 9 general prisoners for Fort Columbus.

Warships Leave Norfolk for New York

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—The New York, Indiana, and the Massachusetts have all sailed from Fort Monroe for New York. It is announced at the Navy Department that the anchorage of the North Atlantic Squadron will be at the foot of Thirty-fifth Street New York, and the Post Office address of mail for the squadron will be Station G. The Texas returned to Fort Monroe this morning, and later proceeded to Lamberts Point, where she is now taking on coal.

Strike Delays a Launching.

The launching of the torpedo boat destroyer Bailey, built by the Gas Engine and Power Company of Morris Heights, in the Harlem River, for the United States Navy, which was to have occurred this week, has been postponed indefinitely, owing to the prolonged strike of the ironworkers employed on the craft. The men quit work about two months ago, and a settlement of the trouble seems as far away now as at the start.

To Go Through Dismal Swamp Canal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Since the recent work on the Dismal Swamp Canal, the Navy Department has been asked to detail a vessel to make the trip through the canal to the sounds on the south. The Talbot, one of the smaller torpedo boats, has been detailed for this duty and has sailed from Norfolk for that purpose.

THE DEWEY ARCH MOVEMENT.

Cornelius N. Bliss Resigns and J. Edward Simmons Is Elected Treasurer—Sub-Committees Named.

The Citizens' Committee to perpetuate the Dewey arch at a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the St. Paul Building took up its work in earnest. Col. Church presided. Before proceeding to the regular order of business Cornelius N. Bliss tendered his resignation as Treasurer of the Citizens' Committee. Mr. Bliss stated that, although no one was more interested in the work than he, and while he would give all possible time to it, his contemplated extended absence from the city would handicap the work. He nominated in his stead J. Edward Simmons. Mr. Simmons was elected unanimously.

Gen. Burnett, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, then submitted a report embodying a constitution, which was adopted after a slight alteration of Article I. The article stated that "the association be composed of persons who subscribe to or obtain subscriptions for building in the City of New York an arch on the general plan of the arch erected in Madison Square, New York, in September, 1899, in honor of Admiral George Dewey of the United States Navy."

After various suggestions the latter part of the article was changed to read "in honor of Admiral George Dewey and the officers and men of the United States Navy."

The constitution provides for the appointment by Col. Church of an Executive Committee of at least twenty-five members, which will have full charge of the work. As ex officio members of the Executive Committee will be included the Governor of the State, the Mayor, the President of the Council, the Controller, and the President of the Municipal Art Commission.

The Committee on Organization submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

That the Chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of seven to prepare a plan for organizing the General Committee into working subcommittees, each of such sub-committees to be charged with the duty of obtaining subscriptions from members of the particular business, profession, industry, or organization with which they are most intimately associated.

That the Chairman appoint a committee of seven to make a similar report on the organization of committees in the principal cities of the United States, in each State and Territory of the Union, in the District of Columbia, in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and in foreign capitals where Americans are to be found in sufficient numbers to justify the hope of obtaining subscriptions.

That a committee of seven be appointed to which may be referred the subject of obtaining subscriptions by organized effort through members of our various schools and institutions of learning, by organizing a woman's committee, or in such other ways as may meet with their approval and which are provided for in the two previous resolutions.

That the several committees herein provided for report within one week to the Executive Committee, and that the Executive Committee have power to act on such reports, making such changes in the plans prepared as they find expedient.

The members appointed to these various committees by Col. Church were as follows:

Committee on Sub-Committees—Theodore M. Banta, E. R. Johnes, Seth M. Milliken, James Speyer, John T. Woodward, John F. Plummer, and Herman Ridder.

Sub-Committee to Organize City and State Movements—Daniel S. Lamont, Anson G. McCook, Edward Mitchell, Marcellus Hartley, Jefferson Seligman, Oswald Ottendorfer, and Theron G. Strong.

Sub-Committee to Recommend Other Methods of Canvassing—Joseph J. Little, Louis Windmüller, Beverly Chew, Henry Clews, Brent Good, William H. Male, and the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Dewey Late in Reaching Jersey City.

Admiral Dewey passed through Jersey City on his way to Washington yesterday. It was expected that he would arrive at 3:45 o'clock A. M., but the Pennsylvania Railroad transport Maryland, on which his special car was carried from Mott Haven, was delayed by the fog, and did not reach Jersey City until 10 o'clock. The car was run from the pier to the train shed and attached to the regular Washington train which left at 10:30 o'clock. Admiral Dewey did not leave his car, and very few persons, except the railroad officials, were aware of his presence.

KILLED IN PREPARING TO WED.

Kingston Young Man Hurrying Home Struck by a Locomotive.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 16.—While hurrying home to dress for his wedding, Augustus Balzer was killed by a West Shore train this afternoon.

He was riding a bicycle between the tracks, and he became confused as two trains were approaching, and fell in front of a locomotive. When killed he was very near his home, and his body was carried to the house. A carriage had been waiting in front of the house to carry him to the home of the young lady he was to marry.

KILLED FOR HIS DISCOURTESY.

Texas Negro Shot by the Man Whose Wife He Offended.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 16.—George Lewis, colored, was shot and instantly killed by John Reeves of Mount Pleasant, Texas, here last night. Several shots were fired, all taking effect. The shooting occurred in the waiting room of the Santa Fé station in the presence of fully 300 people.

Reeves, accompanied by his wife and niece, was awaiting a train. Mrs. Reeves was approached by Lewis, who demanded her seat. She refused, and he attempted to eject her, accompanying his demands with profanity. Reeves, coming up at this time, shot Lewis. Reeves bears an excellent reputation.

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

More Interest Manifested in the Yacht Race than the Horses.

TWO LONG SHOTS TO THE FRONT

Peep o' Day Outruns Queen of Song, and Miss Hanover Gallops Away from Suniol.

There was more excitement manifested at the Morris Park race track yesterday when the announcement was made on the jockey board that Columbia had won the yacht race than there was at any other time during the day. Between the races, which were rather tame affairs, the bulletin board under the grandstand, where telegrams giving the story of the progress of the race were posted, was surrounded by a large crowd. When the announcement of Columbia's victory was made, the band played "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and other patriotic airs, while the spectators cheered and threw their hats up in the air.

Peep o'Day, who was voted by many of the handicappers to be a "good thing," started the ball rolling yesterday by capturing the first race, a highweight handicap at six and one-half furlongs. He shouldered the top weight of the race, but received a steady support that brought his price down from 12 to 1 to 8 to 1, and he won by a head from Queen of Song after a hard drive through the stretch.

The Corinthian was another "good thing" when the second race was called, but in this instance it went wrong, although the margin it was beaten by was only a head. Half way down the Eclipse chute The Corinthian looked an easy winner, but Jenkins allowed him to lose ground by not keeping straight, and Midwood, in a drive, beat him home by a head.

"Teddy" Alexander, the bookmaker, sprung a surprise on his friends with Miss Hanover, an up to that time unraced filly by Hanover. Suniol was in front up to the final sixteenth pole and then Miss Hanover, at 10 to 1, galloped past her and won.

Bondman won the mile maiden race, beating the favorite, St. Simonian, easily when it came to a brush through the stretch, and Maximo Gomez had a victory just as easy over Scotch Plaid in the fifth race.

The sixth race, after a long delay by Box, was made a runaway race of by that animal, and he won by two lengths.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward. Purse of $600, added to a subscription of $5 each, and $5 additional for starters, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:20¾.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 6 years, by Ayrshire-Sundown, 134 pounds. 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Jenkins)
2—Queen of Song, W. J. Smith's b. f., 3, 105. 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Montanic, J. J. Eakins's b. g., 2, 115, 3 to 1.....(Odom)

St. Callatine, 121, 9 to 2, (Clawson;) Gonfalon, 113, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Filon d'or, 122, 12 to 1, (Boland;) Lambent, 125, 12 to 1, (Bullman,) and Duke of Middleburg, 121, 10 to 1, O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, colts only; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, to the winner, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last five and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—1:05¾.

1—Midwood, Green B. Morris's ch. c., by Middlothian-Miss Woodford, 103 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—The Corinthian, A. White's ch. c., 103, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Jenkins)
3—Fensolee, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 102, 8 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Royal Sterling, 102, 40 to 1, (Dangman;) Robert Metcalf, 100, 12 to 1, (O'Leary;) James, 100, 80 to 1, (Michaels;) First Whip, 109, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Matt Simpson, 100, 60 to 1, (Collins;) Kindred, 100, 30 to 1, (Moody;) Lucania, 103, 20 to 1, (Boland,) and Mercer, 103, 5 to 2, (Odom,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens two years old; fillies and geldings only; selling allowances. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, to the winner, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Time—0:58.

1—Miss Hanover, T. B. Alexander's ch. f., by Hanover-Miss Dawn, 102 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Jenkins)
2—Suniol, J. P. Martin's ch. f., 107, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Fleuron, E. L. Graves's ch. f., 100, 6 to 1.....(Slack)

Lofter, 100, 100 to 1, (Evans;) Allaire, 95, 100 to 1, (Brien;) Jamaica, 95, 20 to 1, (Setley;) Marion Lynch, 100, 100 to 1, (Lewis;) Pink Domino, 109, 5 to 2, (Spencer;) Back Talk, 95, 20 to 1, (Dangman;) Linda S., 100, 4 to 1, (Odom;) Millstone, 105, 10 to 1, (O'Connor;) Summer Girl, 100, 100 to 1, (Hewitt;) Pegasus, 100, 100 to 1, (Michaels;) Edith Mac, 95, 20 to 1, (Wilson;) Gargoyle, 102, 100 to 1, (Moody;) Eileen Daly, 102, 12 to 1, (Bullman,) and Gratia, 100, 20 to 1, (Holland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward. Purse of $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, to the winner, of which 70 to second and $30 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—Bondman, Sensation Stable's ch. c., 3 years, by Exile-Gretna, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—St. Simonian, T. H. Ryan's b. h., 4, 110, 8 to 5 and 1 to 4.....(Bullman)
3—Pickwinian, J. E. McDonald's b. c., 110, 5 to 1.....(Jenkins)

Stam, 107, 60 to 1, (Wilson;) Belle of H., 107, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) and Orenburg, 107, 60 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $1,000; selling allowances. Purse of $700, added to a subscription of $5 each, to the winner, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and a sixteenth over the Withers mile. Time—1:50¾.

1—Maximo Gomez, M. Clancy's ch. g., 4 years, by Victory-Quesal, 104 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Bullman)
2—Scotch Plaid, Oneck Stable's b. g., 4, 104, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Glorian, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's br. h., 4, 107, 6 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Handcuff, 95, 6 to 1, (Wilson;) The Gardner, 100, 5 to 2, (Jenkins,) and Jetset, 104, 60 to 1, (Richards,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, added to a subscription of $5 each, and $5 additional for starters, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth over the Withers course. Time—1:53¾.

1—Box, W. Showalter's ch. h., 5 years, by Order-Pandora, 126 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(O'Connor)
2—Muskadine, W. H. Clark's b. h., 4, 105, 7 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(Odom)
3—Carnero, J. M. Murphy's b. h., 5, 119, 6 to 1.....(Jenkins)

Maid of Harlem, 101, 8 to 1, (Wilson;) Charentus, 121, 7 to 1, (Clawson,) and Decanter, 109, 7 to 2, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven-eighths of a mile.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Belle of Memphis...111	Hanlon	95
Scotch Plaid.....110	Red Spider	90
Howard S.....98	Strangest	88
Pins.....96	Brahmin	88
Tritonus.....95		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. The Eclipse course.

Erwin	105	Frandoo	95
Olea	104	Fatalist	92
Wakem	100	Manitobian	90
Precursor	100	Decimal	87
Federalist	95	Beverage	87

THIRD RACE.—The Silver Brook Selling Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five and one-half furlongs on the Eclipse course.

Kilogram	112	Native	100
Warning	112	Precursor	100
Magic Light	108	Oneck Queen	99
Cobourg	107	Male Hanlon	97
First Whip	105	Mercer	95
Goldone	103	Fluke	93
Handsborough	102	Affect	92
The Corinthian	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Dixiana Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Ethelbert	126	Lady Lindsay	106
Raffaello	115	Hardy Pardee	106
Maid of Harlem	106		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

St. Cloud	122	Matanza	108
Warrenton	113	Handcuff	98
A. N. B.	113	St. Hubert	88

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One and one-sixteenth miles, over the hill.

Bangor	100	Our Nellie	102
Rare Perfume	105	Veracious	102
Tamor	105	The Pride	102
Holland	105	Bettie Gray	98

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Tiburon, 109 pounds, (Duffy,) 6 to 1, won; Gauntlet, 112, (E. Jones,) 1 to 3, second; Rancier, 106, (Buchanan,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾. Bonibel, Blooming Chance, The Offering, Yaruba, and Alturas also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Formella, 112 pounds, (E. Jones,) 6 to 5, won; Starling, 106, (Coburn,) 15 to 1, second; San Carlos, 112, (Elliott,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:16½. Sidelong, Shannonetto, Jennie Gibb, Ocorona, and Spry Lark also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Futurity course; selling. I Don't Know, 112 pounds, (Bergen,) 3 to 1, won; Polish, 106, (Frawley,) 4 to 1, second; Rio Chico, 107, (J. Brown,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Sport McAllister, Silver Maid, Wyoming, and Tennessee Maid also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Glen Ann, 104 pounds, (Ruiz,) 3 to 1, won; Sorrow, 107, (McCloskey,) 10 to 1, second; Reolia, 102, (Mounce,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:46¾. Lode Star, Rapido, Stromo, and Lothian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; free handicap. Socialist, 110 pounds, (Ruiz,) 2 to 1, won; Ringmaster, 95, (Henry,) 6 to 1, second; Imperious, 107, (E. Jones,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:32. Novia and Magnus also ran.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW COACHES.

New Policy Induced by Saturday's Defeat—Players Encouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 16.—Not since the University of Pennsylvania has been an important factor in intercollegiate football has any man save George Woodruff had anything to do except in an advisory capacity with coaching the team.

After Saturday's defeat by the Carlisle Indians the absolute ignorance of the rudiments of football shown by the team determined the management upon an entire change of coaching policy, and a number of the most available alumni players were invited to assist Woodruff in teaching the members of the team. They were quick in responding. "Al" Bull, the famous centre of the early nineties, came this afternoon from Wilkesbarre, while John Minds, Byron Dickson, George Brooke, John Hedges, and Mitchell Rosengarten came from nearby places to coach the men filling their own positions.

The 'Varsity was a rather patched-up aggregation as a result of Saturday's game, and the only score made in more than an hour's play with the "scrub" was made by Hayden for the second team. The ball was on the "scrub's" two-foot line when Snover fumbled, and Hayden, securing the ball, ran the entire length of the field for a touch-down.

Overfield, McCracken, and Woodley were absent from practice owing to injuries, McCracken being in the hospital resting a lame shoulder. All the men felt much encouraged over the result of the practice, for Murphy had out his strongest "scrub." The coaches were able to infuse into the players a spirit which has been lacking in the game heretofore this season.

Parts of the team, especially the ends, are still woefully weak, and a conference was held this evening to determine upon some way of replacing them. It was decided to give both Smith and Davison trials on the 'Varsity immediately. Both are freshmen, who have been playing on the "scrub" for about a week, and who have been showing up remarkably well. It is also practically decided that as soon as Woodley recovers he will be put in at quarter instead of Gardiner, who is too slow and lacks confidence in his playing.

Were the men in better physical condition there would be a chance of still developing a good team. But there does not now seem to be much hope of winning all three of the big games, Chicago, Michigan, and Harvard. Among the coaches who are expected to-morrow are Wharton, Gelbert, and Morice.

PRACTICE OF HARVARD ELEVEN.

Brilliant Punting and Running of Sawin—Eaton Out Again.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 16.—The feature of to-day's practice between the first and second elevens of Harvard was the running of Sawin. In two short halves he scored 38 points against the second eleven, mainly by gains around the ends. His punting also was brilliant, and he kicked two goals from the field.

The line was much strengthened by the reappearance of Eaton, who was troubled with water on the knee. Donald, also of last year's 'varsity, was back with the team to-day, and was quite up to last year's form. Hallowell and Campbell, the two ends, played rather poorly, especially under punts. The defensive work, however, of the first eleven was strong at all times, and the second was wholly unable to gain.

CORNELL TEAM GETS HOME.

In Good Spirits After Western Trip—Preparing to Meet Princeton.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Cornell football team, with Capt. Starbuck and Coach Houghton, arrived home to-day from their Western trip, during which they suffered defeat in the game with the University of Chicago. Contrary to reports, very few of the players showed the effects of having played in so severe a game.

Though all of the men expressed themselves to the effect that the contest was one of the hardest in which they had ever participated, Capt. Starbuck alone gave signs of having received more than his share of battering. He is nursing an injured knee, and was unable to share in practice at Percy Field this afternoon.

Coach Houghton was in good spirits, and is confident that he can bring the Ithacans to the point where they will be capable of giving the Princeton Tigers a run for their money here in Ithaca a week from Saturday.

In the line-up to-day few 'Varsity men were on hand to make up the eleven. It was made up as follows: Wilson, left end; Porter, left tackle; Warner, left guard; Pierson, centre; Caldwell, right guard; Alexander, right tackle; Taussig, right end; Short, quarter back; Odell, left half; Morrison, right half; Bryant, full back. Practice consisted in running down the field on kicks and signal work.

WISCONSIN TEAM COMES EAST.

To Meet Yale Next Saturday—The Probable Line-Up.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 16.—Coach King, with his string of Wisconsin football players, left Madison this morning, for the East to do battle with Yale next Saturday. The men are all in good condition at present, and every means will be taken to keep them so. Water will be taken along for them to drink.

The squad will go directly to Hartford, where arrangements have been made to practice on the grounds of Trinity College. Some practice games may also be played with the Eastern college men. Especial attention will be paid this week to strengthening the defense. Wisconsin's game will undoubtedly be to use O'Dea's kicking and keep the ball in the air as much as possible. If the defense can only be improved sufficiently to hold the Yale rushers on downs, the Badgers should have a good chance of scoring.

Twenty-two men will be taken along. The players and substitutes constituting the squad are Capt. O'Dea, Comstock, Rodgers, R. Chamberlain, A. Chamberlain, Lerum, Blair, Curtis, Crego, Cochems, Juneau, Hyman, Wright, Wilmarth, Yeager, Skow, Tratt, Peele, Jolliffe, Hamilton, Patterson, and Driver.

The work of Rodgers at centre in last Saturday's game makes him the probability for that place. The coming week's work is likely to bring about a general shaking up of the team. At present it looks as if they would line up in about the following order: Rodgers, centre; R. Chamberlain and Comstock, guards; Blair and Curtis, tackles; Cochems and Juneau, ends; Wilmarth, quarter; Peele and A. Chamberlain, halves, and O'Dea, full back.

YALE FOOTBALL SQUAD AT WORK.

Final Practice for the Wisconsin Game Next Saturday.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—The Yale football squad was given a stiff and sharp but short practice this afternoon. There was no cessation of work for any of the players, except those whose bruises were of such a nature that it would be dangerous for them to play.

"Brink" Thorne was on the field to-day and took the backs in charge with "Billy" Bull. Hickok, the old guard, was also here for the first time this season, taking charge of the guards. He will probably remain until after the Wisconsin game.

Yale is now practicing for the Wisconsin game next Saturday in the light of what was learned in last Saturday's game with Dartmouth. The defensive tactics must be developed to a marked degree, and the interference for runners must be brought up to a higher proficiency than at present. Yale is apparently much stronger on the offensive than on the defensive. From to-day on especial attention will be given to the work of the ends, and in conjunction with it careful effort will be made to secure a safe and sure back field. The punting that is expected to be a feature of the Wisconsin game is what Yale will look to meet by a similar style of play.

It is not likely that any change will be made save for injuries during the week, the effort being to develop an eleven of marked team play. With the exception of the half backs, whose injuries laid them up last week there is not an injured man in the squad. Trainer Robinson is confident of having Sharpe, Adams, Kiefer, and even Auchincloss in trim for the last three games of the season.

GOOD SCORES AT BOWLING

American National Bowling Tournament Opens at the Germania.

THE FIDELIA'S STRONG TEAM

They Won Two Games, Defeating the Orchards and Glendales—The Orchards Also Winners.

The opening series of games in the American National bowling tournament were rolled at the Germania alleys last night. The weather was almost too warm for bowling, but this did not deter a large crowd from visiting the alleys. The Fidelia, Orchard, and Glendale Clubs competed in the first series. The Fidelias won two games, easily defeating the Orchards in the first game, and winning the third game as easily from the Glendales.

The Fidelias presented a strong team, the men passing the 900 mark in the third game.

Foege of the Fidelias, who, by the way, is one of the most consistent bowlers in the country, carried off the individual honors of the night with a string of 249, made in the first game.

The second game proved to be interesting, the Orchards winning through clean work in the last three frames. The Glendales led until the seventh frame. Besides money prizes, there will be a silver trophy, valued at $200, awarded to the winner of the tournament. Twenty-one teams are entered. The scores of last night follow:

FIRST GAME.

FIDELIA	S. S. B.	Sc'e.		ORCHARD.	S. S. B.	Sc'e.	
A. Wagner	4	4	2	160 Bullwinkle	3	6	1	181
Kibble	2	6	2	147 Bucholz	2	7	1	166
Koster	3	5	2	165 Schroeder	0	6	4	130
Foege	7	2	1	249 Schwacke	3	6	1	145
Amann	5	3	2	186 Wilkens	1	6	3	168
Total	21	20	9	907 Total	9	31	10	790

FRAMES.

Fidelia	81	163	227	334	428	524	610	708	813	907
Orchard	74	140	227	309	392	482	543	624	700	790

SECOND GAME.

ORCHARD.	S. S. B.	Sc'e.		GLENDALE.	S. S. B.	Sc'e.	
Bullwinkle	4	3	3	172 Schneider	3	4	3	175
Bucholz	4	5	1	213 Stuttenhein	0	7	3	151
Schroeder	2	6	2	165 Groeling	2	6	2	166
Schwacke	1	6	3	154 R. Fuchs	4	2	4	155
Wilkens	4	6	0	201 A. Fuchs	4	5	1	189
Total	15	26	9	905 Total	13	24	13	836

FRAMES.

Orchard	93	179	272	345	440	524	598	705	801	905
Glendale	103	197	296	382	442	522	601	691	745	836

THIRD GAME.

FIDELIA.	S. S. B.	Sc'e.		GLENDALE.	S. S. B.	Sc'e.	
Wagner	6	3	1	207 Schneider	1	4	5	135
Kibbel	3	3	4	174 Stuttenhein	3	6	3	125
Koster	4	3	3	171 Groeling	5	3	2	185
Foege	1	6	3	155 R. Fuchs	0	5	5	135
Amann	4	4	2	187 A. Fuchs	1	8	1	173
Total	18	21	11	894 Total	8	23	19	753

FRAMES.

Fidelia	125	230	300	391	462	527	630	714	809	894
Glendale	75	158	246	307	372	456	541	631	695	753

HARLEM BOWLING LEAGUE.

Harlem Wheelmen, Lotus, and Audubon Clubs Break Even.

In last night's game in the Harlem Bowling League, at the Palace alleys, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, the teams from the Harlem Wheelmen, Lotus, and Audubon Clubs broke even. Lotus won the first from Audubon, with only four pins to spare. The latter, however, easily defeated the Harlem Wheelmen in the next game. Then the Harlem Wheelmn defeated the Lotus bowlers, the series ending with a victory and a defat for each club. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lotus—W. Warmuth, 136; M. Warmuth, 167; Frieburg, 163; Modershohn, 160; F. Gerdes, 207. Total—833.

Audubon—Maher, 167; Mott, 165; McGuire, 151; Taylor, 170; Sprenger, 176. Total—829.

SECOND GAME.

Audubon—Maher, 154; Mott, 168; McGuire, 180; Taylor, 154; Sprenger, 167. Total—823.

Harlem Wheelmen—Huson, 136; Dumahaut, 135; Reynolds, 169; Smith, 170; Duff, 156. Total—766.

THIRD GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Huson, 165; Dumahaut, 177; Reynolds, 175; Smith, 190; Duff, 152. Total—859.

Lotus—W. Warmuth, 115; M. Warmuth, 170; Frieburg, 156; Modershohn, 140; F. Gerdes, 168. Total—749.

THE COLUMBIA TOURNAMENT.

Standard Carries Off the Honors, Defeating Riverdales and Diamonds.

Only one of the three games rolled in the Columbia tournament last night proved close. In the first game the Standards and Riverdales made an interesting fight, the result being in doubt until the last man had rolled. The Standards won by seven pins. The Standards also won from the Diamonds, who

SHAFTER'S LETTER TO TORAL.

Rear Admiral Sampson Asserts that Capt. Chadwick Suggested It and Wrote Every Word of It.

From The Boston Herald.

After some general conversation with regard to the controversy, as possibly indicating a schism between the army and the navy with regard to the Cuban campaign, Rear Admiral Sampson took up the case in point as follows:

"When I went out to Morgantown to say a few words pertinent to the occasion, and in appreciation of Capt. Chadwick, I made up my mind to refer to Capt. Chadwick's participation in the negotiations before the surrender of Santiago, and I thought it would be well to quote the dispatch which Gen. Shafter sent to the War Department, and to say that Capt. Chadwick wrote that letter.

"About two weeks before the battle it was reported that Gen. Pando, with a force of 10,000 men, had proceeded from Manzanillo to re-enforce Santiago, but the Cubans informed me that this move couldn't be accomplished, as they would intercept him. On July 4, if I'm not mistaken—the day after the battle—Gen. Shafter reported that owing to the negligence of his allies, meaning Gen. Garcia, Gen. Pando had been permitted to enter the City of Santiago with 5,000 men, and Gen. Shafter communicated to me the statement that this movement doubled the force in front of him.

"Now, as matter of fact, only 3,000 men, under an officer inferior to Gen. Pando, did get into the city.

"Gen. Shafter communicated with the Secretary of War, asking to have the Secretary of the Navy instruct me to co-operate with him to force a surrender by Gen. Toral. I don't know what Gen. Shafter's motives were in this instance, but I knew that, in order to enter the harbor, even with a small ship, I would have to blow up some mines. And I told Gen. Shafter that if he thought it necessary to pursue this course some of my vessels would probably be destroyed.

"On July 6 I was suffering from a headache and was unable to go to see Gen. Shafter, so I asked Capt. Chadwick, who was accompanied by Lieut. Commander Staunton, to see him and to tell him that, if he considered such a procedure worth while, I should act, but that I didn't think it worth while.

"Capt. Chadwick found Gen. Shafter very much depressed over the report that the force in the city in front of him had been increased. Capt. Chadwick said to him: 'General, their ships have been destroyed and there is nothing more to fear. If you will let me write a letter, I shall try to put the situation in such a light that Gen. Toral will see the futility of standing out any longer.'

"Gen. Shafter agreed. He had not written a letter to Gen. Toral; at least he had not sent one, and Capt. Chadwick had seen none.

"So Capt. Chadwick sat down and wrote this letter that we have been talking about, which Gen. Shafter in reporting it to newspaper dispatches to have written himself. I do not remember the exact wording, but the gist of it and the language, as nearly as I recall it, was something like this:

"'Your ships have been destroyed. Six hundred men have been killed and wounded, and all the rest have been taken prisoners. If you are inclined to question this statement, you are at liberty to go out under a flag of truce to the steamship on which the prisoners are quartered and make inquiries of the Spanish officers with regard to the situation. You will see that there is small chance of success for you. Therefore, I inform you that you will be given until July 9 to surrender. I recommend that, for reasons of humanity, you surrender.'

"Giving Gen. Toral until the 9th," Admiral Sampson continued, "meant three days, time enough for him to communicate with his Government.

"Now, Capt. Chadwick wrote that letter, but, of course, Gen. Shafter signed it, because Gen. Toral was dealing with Gen. Shafter, and would probably have paid less attention at that time to such a communication from an officer of the navy. Capt. Chadwick wrote that letter, I say. He told me positively that he wrote every word of it.

"Any one familiar with navy communications and dispatches, and particularly with Capt. Chadwick's style in putting things, could tell in reading the letter that an officer of the navy composed it. An officer of the army would not have taken Capt. Chadwick's view of the situation.

"Indeed, Gen. Shafter hesitated to send the letter which Capt. Chadwick had written, thinking it would not bring about the desired result, or would have no effect at all favorable to his ends. But Capt. Chadwick felt certain in his own mind that the presentation of the situation as outlined in the letter which he had written would impress Gen. Toral forcibly, and lead him to yield.

"The main point, from a navy officer's standpoint, was that Gen. Toral would be given to understand positively, by granting him permission to ascertain for himself, that as the Spanish fleet had been destroyed, and all hands taken prisoners, it would be futile for him to hold out longer.

"Capt. Chadwick's letter, signed by Gen. Shafter, was sent to Gen. Toral, and July 9 came without a surrender. This is contrary to what Gen. Shafter is reported as saying. Toral didn't surrender, but said that he would under certain conditions. On the 9th I decided to wait another day before bombarding the city, for humane reasons, and in order that there might be no misunderstanding, at the last moment, of Gen. Toral's attitude.

"On the 10th I began firing and threw into the city 100 eight-inch shells, and was ready to fire thirteen-inch shells. The bombardment was continued until the 13th, and, I was informed, set fire to various parts of the city.

"The bombardment was made on Gen. Shafter's suggestion. I was opposed to it, but was willing to co-operate with him in furthering his purpose as he looked upon it. And I don't wish in saying this, to detract from any credit which Gen. Shafter deserves for his work with the army.

"But I must say that it is simply absurd to state that Gen. Shafter wrote the letter which Capt. Chadwick composed.

"Gen. Toral surrendered on the 14th, although the formal ceremony of the surrender did not take place until Sunday, the 17th.

"Now," said the Admiral, "there is the whole story, according to my knowledge of it Gen. Shafter had not attempted to persuade the Spanish General that he was bound to be beaten. Capt. Chadwick, sent by me to Gen. Shafter with instructions as to my view of the situation, did urge upon Gen. Shafter the necessity for impressing Gen. Toral with the idea that it would be futile for him to hold out longer. And to this purpose Capt. Chadwick wrote the letter which Gen. Shafter signed and sent to the Spanish General."

JAIL BREAKER'S MISERABLE END.

"Tom" Meyers Died of Exposure and Was Buried in the Woods.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Buried in the woods five miles north of Waukegan, Ill., is the body of "Tom" Meyers, a well-known confidence man and forger, who on the night of Aug. 31 escaped, with three other prisoners, from the Waukegan Jail. "Pete" Gorman, one of the jail breakers, was recaptured in this city by Officer Condell, and has told the police the story of the forger's end. The two men still at liberty who broke from the jail are George C. Schneider and "Joe" Poul.

Until Gorman's arrest no trace of the prisoners had been found. It was generally supposed the four men had made their way to Chicago, but instead they took to the woods. For four days they remained in the underbrush without food.

Gorman, impelled by necessity of obtaining nourishment for the sick man, went to a farmhouse and begged for bread. Meyers told his comrades that he was better the next morning, but that night he expired.

Within five hours the survivors dug a grave and lifted the body of their dead companion into it. They wrote a few words on an envelope, telling briefly of the death, and put it in the dead man's coat. They hacked a tree to mark the spot, and then fled from the scene.

Gorman will be taken to Waukegan and will be requested to lead the Lake County authorities to the lonely grave in the woods. Then he must return to jail.

Engineer's Death Charged to the Road.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 16.—William H. Crowder, engineer of an east-bound freight train on the Norfolk and Western Railway, last night was under his engine at Petersburg packing a box, when a shifting engine struck his train, shoving the engine and tender upon him. Both his legs and a thigh were broken and he was otherwise injured. He died after lingering two hours. A Coroner's jury declared that he was not afforded proper protection by the yard employes while under his engine.

Wyoming Train Wreck Kills Two.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Oct. 16.—In a rear-end collision between a stock train and an east-bound fast mail to-day near Granite Cañon Station, on the Central Pacific Road, H. J. Purple of Norwood, Kan., and Thomas J. Parker, Salt Lake City, Utah, were killed. Mr. Parker was a wealthy stockman.

MURDER MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

The Police Still Working on the Disappearance of the Servant, Mrs. Kate Feeley.

The mystery surrounding the murder of the woman, portions of whose body have been found in this city and surrounding waters, was not cleared up yesterday, although the detectives claim to be working on what looks like the most promising clue so far developed. This relates to Mrs. Kate Feeley, who disappeared on Friday, Oct. 6, the day before the first portion of the body, now in the Morgue, was found.

Mrs. Feeley was a servant, and rented a room from Mrs. Sarah Carroll at 230 West Eighteenth Street. Her husband left her some years ago, since when she has done housework whenever she could find employment. She has a son fourteen years old, who is an inmate of Father Drumgoole's mission, in Lafayette Place.

According to Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Feeley inserted an advertisement in a newspaper just before her disappearance asking for work. On Oct. 6 a man called at the house of Mrs. Lucie, at 154 West Eighteenth Street, the address given by Mrs. Feeley in her advertisement, and said he wanted a woman to keep house for him during the illness of his wife. He met Mrs. Feeley, and, the terms being satisfactory, the woman went, supposedly, to her new employment. Since that time she has not been seen or heard of, so far as known. The man, who was of medium size and strongly built, said he lived in Seventeenth Street, near Seventh Avenue. Neither Mrs. Lucie nor Mrs. Carroll heard his name.

Mrs. Carroll said yesterday that she was sure some harm had befallen the missing woman. She said that Mrs. Feeley had left her clothes at the house, and that if she were at service she would have sent for them before this. She also pointed out as peculiar the fact that Mrs. Feeley, who was in the habit of daily visiting her son at the mission, has not been seen by the boy since Oct. 5, the day before she disappeared. Mrs. Carroll said that in a general way Mrs. Feeley answered the description of the body in the Morgue, but that there were no marks by which she could make an identification.

Another part of Mrs. Carroll's story first aroused the suspicions of the police as to the genuineness of the whole tale. She said that on Friday night, Oct. 6, while she was in a doze in the back room of her house she heard screams from the vicinity of the houses on Seventeenth Street, that back on her premises. At first she attributed the noise to a street row, but she finally heard some woman cry out, "Don't, for God's sake!" and then all was still. She paid no further attention to the matter until she heard of the murder and became convinced that Mrs. Feeley had disappeared. Then she told the police. She is quite convinced that the cry she heard emanated from Mrs. Feeley, though she fails to give any ground for her belief.

Another doubt has been raised in the minds of the police owing to the fact that Mrs. Feeley was thirty-five years old, while the doctors agree that the woman whose body is in the Morgue was at least ten years younger. The doctors have also maintained that the dead woman was carefully nurtured and took great care of her personal appearance, which would hardly be the case with a servant. It is admitted, however, that these theories of the doctors are not infallible, so the police have kept up the search. There are no other clues.

Capt. McClusky took charge of the woman's effects yesterday, including a number of letters, but he said that he had found nothing that would throw any light on the woman's disappearance or that would connect her with the murder.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

M. E. INGALLS ON RATE CUTTING.

Tells the Industrial Commission Law Should Protect Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Industrial Commission to-day heard the testimony of President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Companies on the transportation subject.

Mr. Ingalls announced his confidence in the Inter-State Commerce Commission as useful to the railroads. He said he was willing to trust the commission to a large extent in the regulation of rates, and would be willing that its decisions should regulate unpassed upon by a United States court. He wanted the Government to aid the railroads in the maintenance of rates, saying this power should go with the power to regulate the roads. There was less discrimination on the part of the roads now than during dull times, but he feared that with a change for the worse in the general conditions there would be a return to the old system of discriminations to get freight business.

In view of the fact that one-tenth of the population of the country is directly dependent for a livelihood upon the railroads, he thought the commission should give the question of pooling the roads against one another in the matter of rates a great deal of attention. To this end contracts between railroads should be legalized and suits authorized for the recovery of damages in case of a breach.

Unrestricted competition, he said, was injurious to the railroads, the shippers, and the public at large, and he feared that without equitable laws it would work the destruction of the greatest industry in the United States. He wanted the anti-pooling feature of the inter-State commerce law abolished, and would go further and ask for a law enabling the railroads to make rate agreements, their maintenance to be controlled by the courts.

Mr. Ingalls also advocated the enforced publication of all freight rates, saying that he would be willing to submit to the inspection of the books of the railroad companies as the books of the National banks are now inspected. He thought the criminal feature of the law should be abolished. He also favored the abolition of the pass system and the ticket brokerage system.

With the proper laws for the regulation of rates so as to insure steady business to the roads, Mr. Ingalls said he would favor a system of profit sharing. He thought such a system would insure better service by employes and be more equitable, but felt that it would not be satisfactory in the absence of a system guaranteeing stability.

NEW TEXAS PACIFIC DIRECTORS.

Samuel Spencer of the Southern Railway May Be President.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—The annual election of the stockholders of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway took place this afternoon in the general offices of the company in the Odd Fellows' Temple. The following Directors were elected to serve for the ensuing year: M. E. Ingalls, Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., Francis Lynde Stetson, Samuel Spencer, H. F. Shoemaker, Eugene Zimmerman, and M. D. Woodford.

Although Mr. Felton retires from the Presidency of the company to go with the Chicago and Alton road, he still retains his place on the Board of Directors of the C., N. O. and T. P. Railroad. Mr. Zimmerman succeeds the late Henry A. Taylor. The other members of the board served the road in the same capacity last year. The report of Mr. Felton, the retiring President, was read and adopted. After the stockholders' meeting the members of the board returned to the Queen City Club for luncheon as the guests of Mr. Felton.

Samuel Spencer, President of the Southern Railway, probably will be elected President of the road.

Canadian Pacific's New Engines.

The Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works has received from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company an order for twelve large compound consolidation locomotives, this being the third order received from the Canadian Pacific Company for this type of engine.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Supreme Court of the United States.

Justice Harlan announced the following orders of the Court:

Original—The State of Minnesota, complainant, vs. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted and subpoenas awarded returnable on the first Monday of December next.

101 of 1898—Sarah Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia.—Motion to reinstate this case on the docket denied.

225—Shirley T. High, et al., appellants, vs. F. E. Dayne Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint and subpoenas awarded returnable on the first Monday of December next.

101 of 1898—Sarah Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia.—Motion to reinstate this case on the docket denied.

225—Shirley T. High, et al., appellants, vs. F. E. Dayne Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
57 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances, subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.
Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
OFFICERS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM R. SPIER, WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER, HENRY S. MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND, SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN, MYRON T. HERRICK, C. I. HUDSON, CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD, EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN, H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN, JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN, GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL, J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary,
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Southwestern Railway Company's First Mortgage 30 Year 7% Bonds, Due November First, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the PRINCIPAL of the CHICAGO & SOUTHWESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE 30 YEAR 7% BONDS, MATURING NOVEMBER FIRST, 1899, will be paid on said date, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street. The INTEREST ACCRUED on said date will be paid at the office of THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, 13 William Street, New York City.
The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R'y Co.
By W. G. PURDY, President.

Bankers' Trust Company STOCK
DEALT IN.
Stephen C. Millett,
36 WALL STREET.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

CONTINENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a Capital of $8,000,000, of which 35,000 Shares, or $3,500,000, is 6% Cumulative Dividend Preferred Stock, and 45,000 Shares, or $4,500,000, is Ordinary Stock.

This Company has acquired by purchase the business of these named corporations:

THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
THE MANHATTAN OIL MOTOR CO., Jersey City, N. J.
THE NATIONAL MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., New York, N. Y.

All of the property, patents, manufactured stock, rights, good will, business contracts and the capital stock and bonded issues of the respective corporations in their entirety, being delivered free of all liabilities of any kind whatever.

The 35,000 shares of the Preferred Stock of this company are offered for subscription at PAR, payable at the offices of the

CONTINENTAL TRUST CO., No. 30 Broad Street, New York.

Subscription books for same will be opened at the offices of the Continental Automobile Company in Jersey City, Monday, October 16, 1899, and will close on Wednesday, October 18, 1899, at 3 P. M.

Twenty-five per cent. of subscriptions are payable on application and the balance on or before October 31, 1899.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. ANTHONY HIGGINS,	*Ex-United States Senator,*	Wilmington, Del.
WILLIAM H. BULKELEY,	*Director United States Bank,*	Hartford, Conn.
WILLIAM H. LAKE,	*Capitalist,*	New York.
W. H. NIXON,	*Martin & W. H. Nixon Paper Co.,*	Philadelphia, Pa.
CHARLES T. WELLES,	*President City Bank of Hartford,*	Hartford, Conn.
GEORGE H. BROWN,	*Secretary Winton Motor Carriage Co.,*	Cleveland, Ohio.
A. M. JORDAN,	*President Atlantic City Sewerage Co.,*	Atlantic City, N. J.
W. C. HENDRICKSON,	*Belle Mead Stock Farms,*	Belle Mead, N. J.

SOLICITORS.
MURRAY & HODGE, 30 Broad St., New York. SPERRY, McLEAN & BRAINARD, Hartford, Conn.

ENGINEERS.
ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, Ohio. VIGGO V. TORBENSEN, Jersey City, N. J.

This company owns and controls **forty-two** domestic and foreign patents covering the use of gasolene, kerosene and petroleum as applied to motors or engines for automobile, marine and stationary power uses, being the inventions of ALEXANDER WINTON, Cleveland, O.; and also the United States and Canadian Patents of CHARLES E. DURYEA, Peoria, Ill.; and JAMES FRANK DURYEA, Springfield, Mass., and the exclusive rights under them to use their valuable inventions for the smaller pleasure vehicles and launches, and for all stationary power uses.

This company has acquired two complete manufacturing establishments,—one at Jersey City, N. J., the other at Cleveland, O.,—giving it a present capacity of 500 automobiles and 1,800 marine and stationary motors per year, these plants being thoroughly equipped with modern machinery, all practically new, and both susceptible of such enlargements or extensions as will double the output of finished machines.

The company acquires a business in booked orders which will fully employ the present capacity of its two plants for twelve months, and is daily proffered orders in increasing numbers.

The physical assets of the Company, together with its patents, have a value in excess of its Preferred Capital, and its earning power from orders in hand **exceeds the 6 per cent. upon its issue of Preferred and 9 per cent. upon its issue of Common Stock.**

By the issue of the Preferred Shares the Company acquires the properties enumerated and retains in its treasury over **$750,000** cash for working capital and extensions of its plants, and holds a reserve in Common Stock of **$1,000,000.**

Subscribers to the Preferred Shares as offered receive **as a bonus** on such subscription **one share of Common Stock for each share of Preferred Stock** subscribed for or allotted to them, the right, however, being reserved to allot the whole amount of the shares subscribed for or to reject any and all subscriptions.

Additional information, details and data will be furnished at the offices of the Company's Engineers, No. 52 Broadway, New York City, where subscription blanks can also be obtained.

23 Wall Street,
New York, October 12, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887):

Referring to our notice of December 14, 1898, we have to announce that holders of more than **80** per cent. in amount of the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company have deposited these bonds with us in accordance with the terms of said notice.

We have further to announce that we have made arrangements with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company whereby, in case they issue any Plan of Reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company prior to December 14, 1899, they undertake to give all our depositors whose bonds shall not have been sold to them for cash, as stated in the next paragraph, an option for at least thirty days after such Plan is issued, to take par and interest in cash, or to have their bonds included in the Plan on the basis of new securities. They also agree that at the expiration of such option they will purchase from us for cash at par and accrued interest up to the time of delivery all bonds held by us in respect of which the option to take new securities shall not have been exercised, we agreeing to sell them such bonds. If no Plan shall have been issued by that date, the foregoing arrangements will continue in force thereafter until said Reorganization Managers terminate the same by notice to us.

If any holder of our receipts or certificates, rather than await such Plan, desires and shall elect to sell his bonds for cash, (thereby losing his right of election to take either cash or new securities after issuance of the Plan,) said Reorganization Managers further agree that, at any time prior to December 14, 1899, (and also thereafter until notice from them to us,) such holder may present his receipt or certificate at our office for proper annotation of such election thereon, and that, at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such annotation, he shall receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of his receipt or certificate properly indorsed.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
EASTERN DIVISION
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Texas and Pacific Railway Co.,
DATED MAY 15TH, 1875.

The holders of the following Texas and Pacific Railway Company First Mortgage Eastern Division Bonds, secured by mortgage dated the 15th day of May, A. D. 1875, are hereby notified to present them to the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, for payment at par value, the same having been designated by lot for payment in accordance with the terms creating the Sinking Fund of the Mortgage. The holders of the bonds so designated will have until the date of the next interest payment, March 1st, 1900, to present the same for redemption at the par value thereof, and if not presented by that date, the interest on the same will cease:

48	861	1537	1998	2442	3055	3512
59	872	1604	2005	2500	3067	3526
102	919	1618	2044	2570	3106	3593
135	972	1648	2104	2637	3114	3605
149	1035	1649	2132	2675	3135	3616
153	1194	1688	2148	2750	3272	3630
188	1242	1718	2154	2759	3276	3723
231	1290	1743	2173	2850	3305	3779
376	1439	1785	2182	2858	3306	3874
403	1441	1797	2207	2866	3322	3919
476	1446	1820	2216	2886	3364	3981
599	1457	1851	2225	2921	3369	3992
640	1475	1924	2242	2944	3423	4036
662	1491	1962	2363	2946	3476	4078
702	1536	1972	2366	2985	3493	4129

GEORGE D. KRUMBHAAR, C. D. SATTERLEE, } Trustees.
New York, October 2d, 1899.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SALARIES, LEGACIES, and other securities. 150 Nassau. Office 729.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18TH, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.)
$2,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. Cons. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
80 shs. Oriental Bank.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
8 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
55 shs. Railway Automatic Sales Co. common.
25 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
50 shs. New York Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
35 shs. 9th National Bank.
$80,000 Marietta Mineral R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bonds, (Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. ctfs. of dep.)
$3,000 Columbia R'way & Navigation Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., 1931, Dec., 1893, coups.
25 shs. No. American Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Company of America.
52 shs. Metropolitan Natl. Bank, (68% paid.)
20 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
30 shs. Home Insurance Co.
$300 Meadow Yacht Club of N. J. 5% Regstd. Bonds, 1915.
25 shs. N. Y. Security & Trust Co.
35 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.
3 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. 4th National Bank.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. American Surety Co.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
100 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
700 shs. Distilling Company of America common.
100 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
100 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
25 shs. Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.
13 shs. Hide & Leather Bank.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
44 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
4 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
30 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
5 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co.
10 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
125 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$2,500 Bond & Mtge. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co.; 2d Mtge. on Property s. e. cor. 135th St. and Brown Place, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Bond & Mtge. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co.; 2d Mtge. on Property s. e. 135th St., 25 ft. east of Brown Place, (Hypd.)
12 shs. Home Insurance Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1899, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shares American Food Co., $50 each, incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey.
50 shares Produce Exchange Trust Co. $100 each.
$4,000 Hempstead Water Co. 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, due 1918. Semi-annual coupons, Dec. 1, 1899, and forward, attached.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

RAILROAD BOND MAN WANTED
In a Boston Banking House; a man with experience and thorough knowledge of the business of buying and selling active and inactive Steam Railroad Bonds.
All communications considered strictly confidential.
Address P. O. Box 2,264, Boston, Mass.

HITCH IN PULLMAN.
Negotiations of a serious and unforeseen nature will interfere with further rise as anticipated. TAKE YOUR PROFITS QUICKLY. For further information address
TRUTHSEEKER,
P. O. Box 1,488 New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S REORGANIZATION CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SECURITIES MENTIONED BELOW, ISSUED UNDER THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 1898, FOR THE REORGANIZATION OR CONSOLIDATION OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAIROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY. COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, SOMERSET, AND STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, AND PITTSBURGH JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY, NAMELY:

Central Ohio Railroad Company 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Company 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
Newark, Somerset, and Straitsville Railroad Company 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company Second Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Bonds;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company Preferred Stock.

Holders of the above-named Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit are notified that pending the delivery of the new Pittsburgh Junction and Middle Division First Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the undersigned have arranged to advance the cash payments to which the holders of such Certificates of Deposit will be entitled under the Plan, together with the interest upon the new bonds up to November 1st, 1899. Holders of such Reorganization Certificates of Deposit may receive such cash payments and interest on and after OCTOBER 9TH, 1899, upon presentation of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, to be appropriately stamped.

The new Pittsburgh Junction and Middle Division First Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds excoupons maturing November 1st, 1899, and prior thereto, will be delivered as soon as the engraving is completed, of which due notice will be given.

Dated, October 7th, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY'S REORGANIZATION CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR THE SECURITIES MENTIONED BELOW, ISSUED UNDER THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 28, 1898, FOR THE REORGANIZATION OR CONSOLIDATION OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAIROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, SOMERSET, AND STRAITSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, AND PITTSBURGH JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY, NAMELY:

Central Ohio Railroad Company Preferred Stock;
Central Ohio Railroad Company Common Stock;
Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company Stock;
Columbus and Cincinnati Midland Railroad Company Preferred Stock;
Pittsburgh Junction Railroad Company Common Stock.

Holders of the above-named Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified that they may receive the new securities to be issued under said Plan, together with any cash payments to which they may be entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, New York, on and after OCTOBER 9th, 1899. The new Preferred Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new Trust Certificates will be issued for fractional amounts of new shares. Holders entitled to fractions of shares may either sell the fractions to the undersigned, or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire share. Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express, at their expense.

Dated, October 7th, 1899.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.
The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.
THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. E. WELLFORD. Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL First Mtge. 4 per cent. Registered Bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry. Co., and of the First Collateral Trust Mortgage 4 Per Cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C. C. and St. L. Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Monday, Oct. 23, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1899, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1899.

Montana Ore Purchasing Company
New York, October 14th, 1899.
The trustees of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, ($80,000,) payable at the New York office of the company on October 27th, 1899. Books close October 17th, and reopen October 27th, 1899.
STANLEY GIFFORD, Treas.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.
October 10, 1899.
The semi-annual dividend of three per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on November 1st, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Oct. 20th, 1899, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Nov. 2d, 1899. Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. Ry. Co. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Oct. 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Nov. 1, 1899, and will reopen Nov. 1 at 10 A. M. C. E. POTTS, Treas'r.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 12, 1899.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Office of Naylor & Company,
45 Wall Street, New York,
October 16, 1899.
The limited partnership heretofore existing between EDWARD ASCHERSON, ALEXANDER SOWERBY HAY, THEODORE DREIER, EDWARD JULIUS BERWIND, JOHN MITCHELL CLARK, and CHARLES STRONG GUTHRIE has this day terminated by limitation.
The affairs of the old partnership will be liquidated in New York by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership under the firm name of NAYLOR & COMPANY, and in Pittsburgh by Messrs. BANNING, COOPER & COMPANY, Ltd., Lewis Block.
JOHN MITCHELL CLARK,
WILLIAM HENRY MILLS,
JOHN ARMSTRONG RAWLINS.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN engaged in the general practice of the law in the firm name of HART AND HOPKINS, and having decided to practice in our separate names, announce that we have dissolved our partnership by mutual consent, and will continue the practice of the law, each partner on his own account, in the same offices heretofore occupied by the firm of HART AND HOPKINS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E WELLFORD. Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.
Sumter & Wateree River Railroad Company.
New York, October 9, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sumter & Wateree River Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company in Charleston, S. C., on WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1899, at one o'clock P. M.
CHARLES G BURNHAM, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE STORAGE POWER CO.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the **Storage Power Co.** will be held at the office of said Company, Room 8, on the 8th Floor of the Mills Building, on Tuesday, October 31, 1899, for the purpose of electing two Inspectors of Election and a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. Polls will be open from 10:30 A. M. to 11:30 A. M.
HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Secretary.
New York, October 13th, 1899.

NOTICE.
South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company.
New York, October 9, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the South Carolina & Georgia Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company in Charleston, S. C., on WEDNESDAY, November 8, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

UNDERWRITERS AND RAMAPO.

J. Montgomery Hare Explains His Indorsement of the Scheme.

The Merchants' Association is still continuing to receive replies to the circular letter which it sent out last week to all the signers of the petitions of 1883 and 1895, which are attached to the present petition now before the Board of Public Improvements, asking the signers of those old petitions if they intended when they signed them that their names should be used for what is now generally known as the Ramapo scheme. The petition that is now before the Board of Public Improvements is dated June, 1898, and was signed by J. Montgomery Hare as President of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. A counter petition against the proposed Ramapo plan has since been filed with the Board of Public Improvements, signed by ninety-eight members of the Board of Fire Underwriters.

For the purpose of ascertaining Mr. Hare's position in signing the petition of June, 1898, the Merchants' Association last Thursday addressed him a letter, the following reply to which was received yesterday:

I am in receipt of yours of the 12th inst. in regard to action of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters about the water supply for New York City. This subject is one which has been in charge of the Committee on Water Supply of this board, and I will refer your letter to them.

It is proper, however, that I should state that, while we believe steps should be at once taken by the municipal authorities whereby an increased water supply can be secured, in my opinion no steps should be taken until after a thorough examination by the city authorities, if the result from an unprejudiced and unpartisan standpoint condemns the proposal of the Ramapo Company, I am safe in stating that the New York Board will sustain such action.

The request made to the Board of Public Improvements under date of June 10, 1898, by myself for this board was the result of an examination by the committee of the board in charge of this subject. It was thought by this committee at that time that the Ramapo Water Company's proposal had in it many advantages, but if it be found that there are plans which can be used to the better advantage of the city, there can be no doubt but that this board will give its support to the same.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day.

The Colonial Insurance Company and the Washington Assurance Company of this city have applied for admission to Nebraska and Colorado.

Atlanta advices state that the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company and the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company have decided to withdraw from that Sate, and the Union Surety and Guarantee Company has applied for admission.

The Columbus Board of Fire Underwriters has appointed a committee to provide for the agencies of those non-union companies which have been forced out of their old connections by the operation of the new graded commission rule of the Western Union.

Heinrich Gruhnwaldt, General Manager of the Cologne Reinsurance Company of Germany, arrived in this city Saturday. The company was organized in 1846, and began operations in the United States late in 1898, under the management of Richard Lewis. It is licensed to do business in Connecticut, Louisiana, and Massachusetts, and its business consists largely of reinsurance of the German American Insurance Company.

The insurance on the Loomis Memorial Building of the Loomis Sanitarium, near Liberty, N. Y., which was nearly destroyed by fire last Saturday, was distributed as follows: On Building—North British and Mercantile, $10,000 Liverpool and London and Globe, $7,500; London and Lancashire, $7,500; Royal, $5,000; Queen, $5,000; German American, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000, and Phoenix of London, $5,000. On Contents—Liverpool and London and Globe, $3,000.

A preliminary meeting of the adjusters of the fire insurance companies interested in the cotton loss in Independent Stores Nos. 2 and 3, South Brooklyn, last week, was held yesterday in the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

The total amount of insurance affected was $571,992. Fifteen thousand one hundred bales of cotton were in the two stores at the time of the fire, and their total value was estimated at $503,334. The insurance loss was roughly estimated at from 70 per cent. to 80 per cent. of the value of the cotton. Nearly every company on the street sustained a loss, either directly or by way of reinsurance.

Tax Trust Companies' Capital Stock.

The Jersey City Tax Board received from Corporation Counsel McDermott yesterday an opinion advising the board that trust companies should be assessed on their capital stock. They have been assessed on their real estate and personal property. The authority quoted by the Corporation Counsel is Section 29 of the act concerning trust companies, passed in 1899. By enforcing the new law the city will gain $148,000 in ratables. The companies affected are the New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Greenville Banking and Trust Company, and the People's Safe Deposit and Trust Company. The Corporation Counsel says he entertains a similar opinion concerning the taxation of National bank stock.

Commissioners of Pilots Elected.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Chamber of Commerce Thomas P. Ball and A. Foster Higgins were re-elected Commissioners of Pilots, to serve for two years.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Oct. 16	387,779
To date this year	137,976,978
Corresponding date last year	82,838,981

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Oct. 16	$1,780,500
To date this year	$712,831,170
Corresponding date last year	$650,394,570

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@6 per cent.; at three months, 5 per cent.; at six months, 5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F. pf	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Malting	1½	Lake Erie & W. pf	⅝
Am. Malt. pf	2¾	Nat. Street Ry.	2¼
Am. S. & W. pf	1	M. & St. L.	2
Am. Steel Hoop	½	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅜	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Nat. Starch	⅞
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	Nat. Starch 2d pf	.5
Balt. & Ohio	1⅝	N. J. Central	½
Balt. & Ohio pf	1½	N. Y. Central	½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	2	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	North. Pacific pf	½
C. G. W. pf., B.	½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
C., M. & St. P. pf	1	Pressed Steel Car	½
C., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Pitts. & West. pf.	
C., C. C. & St. L.	1¼	t. r.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1½	Pullman Car	2
Consol. Gas	1¼	Reading 1st pf	⅞
Cont. Tobacco	1	Republic Steel	½
Del. & Hudson	⅝	St. L. S. W. pf	1⅝
Del., L. & W.	½	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Federal Steel	⅝	Southern Ry. pf	½
Federal Steel pf	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
General Electric	½	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Great North. pf	5¼	U. S. Rubber pf	¾
Laclede Gas	3½		

***

Stocks Declined.

Am. S. & R. pf	½	Mo., K. & Texas	1⅛
Am. Tin Plate	⅛	N. Y. Air Brake	.3
Anaconda Copper	⅛	Peoria & Eastern	.1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	⅛	Third Avenue	½
Chi., I. & L.	½	U. S. Leather	½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber	.1
Col. F. & I. pf.	2½	West. Un. Tel.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Wis. Cent. pf.	1¼
Int. Paper pf.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

National Starch Mfg. 6s	.2	Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	.2	Cent., 3½s	.2
Erie prior 4s	.1	St. P. & D. 2d	1½
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 2½	1½	Tenn. C. & I., Birm.	
N. Y. Cent., Mich. 6s	.3		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Most changes in Stock Exchange quotations yesterday were advances. This came about in the face of contin

choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $113,087,119; balances, $7,463,901; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,096,618.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.82⅝@$4.82¾; demand, $4.86⅜@$4.86¾; cables, $4.88. Commercial bills were $4.81½@$4.82⅛.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.22½@5.22⅛ less 1-16 and 5.19⅝@5.19⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94¼ and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—55c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off over $200; selling, par over $200. St. Louis—90c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The market for American securities after a dull opening became more active and firmer, with prices mainly influenced by the movements in New York. The final tone was steady, and the demand moderate.

Consols for money, 103⅞; consols for the account, 104; Canadian, 93⅞; St. Paul, 127¼; Erie, 13⅝; Erie first preferred, 36¾; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific preferred, 77½; New York Central, 137; Pennsylvania, 67; Reading, 10⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 76¼; Atchison, 21¼; Louisville, 83¾; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 10.

Bar silver dull at 26 11-16d. per ounce.

Money, 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4½ per cent.

Spanish 4s closed at 60⅝.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £291,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 136.60; Madrid, 28.62; Lisbon, 41.50; Rome, 7.30.

The Manchester Market.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 16.—Last week's market showed practically no change from the conditions that obtained during the week previous. Little business was done, but prices were firm, in sympathy with cotton, especially during the last three days of the week. In both yarns and cloth inquiry was somewhat better, but almost without result. Advices from Germany report yarns again 2 pfennigs higher, the spinners being extensively sold. The French market continues very busy, with prices still rising, and an active colonial demand for all sorts of cottons.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Bourse opened firm and steadily improved, owing to low Contangoes. Foreigners were generally higher, particularly Spanish fours, due to tranquil conditions in Spain. Rio Tintos advanced in consequence of a decrease in copper stock to the amount of 2,100 tons. De Beers mining shares were weak, owing to the situation at Kimberly. Kafirs opened quiet but strengthened during the day on London buying. De Beers shares showed a sensible recovery in transactions after the Bourse closed. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 35c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 29c. for checks. Spanish fours closed at 61.57½.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—On the Boerse to-day, internationals opened dull, subsequently rallying in response to the higher Western bourses. Spanish fours were higher on the strength of the rumor regarding the journey of French financial delegates to Madrid. Mines were weak on provincial selling. American securities were easier. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 40,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 860,000 marks; other securities decreased 59,500,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 68,900,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 16.—To-day's market was dull, and there was a small decline along the whole line. Americans were weaker.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 71.00. Gold was quoted at 26.87.

COMPLIMENT MR. McCLURE.

Stock Exchange Members Give the New Secretary a Floral Emblem.

William McClure, hitherto Chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, entered on his duties yesterday as Secretary, to which office he was elected to succeed Capt. George W. Ely, now President of the Bankers' Trust Company. Mr. McClure found in his office a large horseshoe of Jacqueminot, Solferino, and American Beauty roses and chrysanthemums, with a card inscribed, "From the members of the Exchange."

The Nominating Committee of the Exchange will name this week a regular candidate to succeed Mr. McClure as Chairman, who will be voted on Oct. 24. It is said that he will be the Assistant Chairman, McPherson Kennedy, who has been a member of the Exchange since Nov. 4, 1880.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE TRUST.

One of Its Officers Denies Rumor that a Force of Canvassers Is Out.

This Wall Street bulletin was issued yesterday:

Bankers in this city have recently received advices to the effect that the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which left the Clearing House a few weeks ago, has dispatched a large force of men through the country to secure deposits of country banks for that institution, and as an inducement is offering banks 2½ per cent. interest on deposits and free collection of all checks east of the Rocky Mountains.

An officer of the Trust Company read this and said: "It appears that some people are interested in what we are doing. We have no force of canvassers out. We are simply attending to and building up our business on legitimate lines, and to the best of our ability. There has been no such invasion of banking territory as this bulletin suggests. We go on personally and look up business, but no more than any other banking institution. As a matter of fact, just now our 'large force' of solicitors out for custom consists of one stockholder and an employe. President Beale, who has just returned from out of town, did what he could for us while he was away."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Oct.	$31,764	$27,081	$27,790
From Jan. 1.	1,234,443	1,122,585	1,004,353
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	614	614	614
1st week Oct.	52,388	48,505	34,213
From Jan. 1.	1,633,180	1,397,355	1,209,083
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Oct.	33,237	29,485	27,786
From Jan. 1.	1,204,304	1,129,970	957,980
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week Oct.	37,833	31,471	28,703
From July 1.	474,000	364,420	374,624
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	642	642	651
1st week Oct.	75,900	65,400	75,000
From July 1.	1,067,558	912,221	769,799
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS for August—			
Gross earnings	518,042	409,844	438,121
Op. expenses	345,551	277,867	301,681
Net earnings	172,491	131,977	136,440
Charges	120,889	116,938	114,593
Surplus	51,605	15,009	21,847
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	982,083	752,317	808,343
Op. expenses	681,561	479,176	555,917
Net earnings	300,222	237,141	252,426
Charges	237,474	231,768	227,198
Surplus	62,748	5,373	25,228
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM for August—			
Gross earnings	121,192	95,327	91,429
Op. expenses	93,074	80,444	72,918
Net earnings	28,118	*14,883	18,511
Charges	15,282	16,246	16,487
Surplus	12,836	*1,363	2,024
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	245,478	184,293	165,740
Op. expenses	196,681	162,271	139,888
Net earnings	48,827	22,022	25,852
Charges	31,422	32,753	32,974
Surplus	17,405	*10,731	*7,122
*Deficit.			
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for August—			
Gross earnings	1,100,534	906,652	987,770
Op. expenses	745,737	616,217	663,245
Net earnings	354,797	290,435	324,525
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,972,547	1,659,457	1,776,688
Op. expenses	1,427,315	1,247,585	1,276,789
Net earnings	545,232	411,892	518,899
MIDLAND TERMINAL for August—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$57,072	$38,867	$18,205
Op. expenses	28,050	19,713	8,338
Net earnings	29,022	19,154	9,867
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	102,314	74,570	27,744
Op. expenses	55,062	38,254	17,407
Net earnings	46,652	36,316	10,337

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Yesterday's market for outside securities was irregular, and except in two or three issues, trading was not active. In some cases the declines recorded were directly the result of bear attacks, while in others liquidation furnished a more reasonable ground for declines. The market was weakest during the morning, and in many cases the closing prices showed some improvement from the lowest. Stocks could not be sold yesterday without forcing prices down, but on the other hand the buying of a few hundred shares sufficed in several issues to bring about substantial improvement.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was strong. Both the common and preferred stocks were fairly active and net gains were recorded in both. The common stock sold up to 13⅞ and closed at 13¾ bid, a net gain of one-quarter of 1 point. The preferred stock sold up to 45½ and ended the day at 45 bid, a net advance of 5 points over Saturday's closing bid. Buyers of the stock found little stock offered and the prices were very easily advanced. The preferred stock was probably the more active of the two issues and was traded in to the extent of about 1,500 shares. As a reason for the advance in the Distilling of America stocks it was said that the recent unfavorable rumors in regard to the company were entirely without foundation and that the condition of the company's business furnishes no warrant for the losses the stocks have recently suffered. Persons professing to be familiar with the figures in the matter say that the earnings of the Distilling Company of America are very satisfactory, and yesterday's buying of the preferred stock was partly based on these reports.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was one of the few active stocks. It was somewhat weak and ended the day with a net loss of nearly 1 point. Liquidation seemed the chief cause of the decline. The opening sale was made at 89, and from this figure the price fell to 87⅝. It rallied fractionally, and late in the afternoon sold at 88½, but it declined again just at the close and ended the day at 88⅛ bid.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common was fairly active and was firm above Saturday's closing bid. It fluctuated over half a point between 29¾ and 29¼ and ended the day at 29½ bid, a net gain of three-eighths of 1 point. The preferred stock enjoyed a larger gain, selling at 55½ and closing at 55¼ bid, an advance of 1¼ points. Intimations that the gas war is over are frequently heard, and sufficient attention is given them to make the New Amsterdam Gas stocks firm. Those who have taken the bear side in these stocks continue to assert that the gas war is practically no nearer a settlement than it was three months ago. Reports of a settlement are likely to be discredited for the reason that they have been made so frequently in the past and have always proved to have been entirely unfounded. Yet for this very reason the settlement, when it is brought about, will come as a surprise to many.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE.—Odd lots of Electric Vehicle common sold as low as 73, but at no time during the day were full lots offered anywhere near that figure. Near the close 78 was bid for the stock and none was offered. A small lot of the preferred stock sold at 100.

NEW YORK TRANSPORTATION was offered down by traders and sold as low as 15½, but almost immediately thereafter 16 was bid and no stock was to be had under 17. The other electric transportation stocks were also depressed.

SYRACUSE GAS.—On the report of a consolidation of gas and electric-lighting companies in Syracuse, the bonds of the Syracuse Gas Company yesterday advanced over 4 points. At the close 85 and interest was bid for the bonds and no offerings were made. For the stock 13 was bid.

MUTUAL GAS.—A small lot of Mutual Gas sold yesterday at 272¾. This stock has been very inactive; yesterday's sale is the only one that has been reported in a long time.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	29½	30
New Amsterdam pf	55¼	57
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	95½	97
Industrials.		
American Agricultural Chemical	42	43
American Agricul. Chem. pf	80	81
American Woolen Goods	24½	25½
American Woolen Goods pf	82	83
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	31	33
Beet Sugar pf., ex div.	81	83
Distilling Company of America	13¾	14
Distilling Company of America pf	45	47
Electric Axle Light & Power	4	5
Electric Boat	13	16
Electric Boat pf	30	36
Havana Commercial	22	23
Havana Commercial pf., ex div	63	65
International Pump	22	24
International Pump pf	72⅝	73
National Gramophone	69	71
National Salt	45¾	46¾
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	45½	47
National Tube pf	98	99
Otis Elevator	30	33
Otis Elevator pf	93	95
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf	98½	99
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82½	83½
Sloss-Sheffield	40	41½
Sloss-Sheffield subs	138	140
Sloss-Sheffield pf	73½	75½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	462	465
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¾	⅞
Miscellaneous.		
Amalgamated Copper	88⅛	88¼
American Air Power	35	42
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	8	8¼
Asphalt Company of America	16	17
British Columbia Copper	10½	11⅛
Chicago & Alton subs	109	110
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. l.	96	97
Electric Vehicle	78	110
Electric Vehicle pf.	..	..
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1½	1¾
Flemington Coal & Coke	30	30¾
General Carriage	..	50
Illinois Transportation	3½	4½
*Markeen Copper	9	11
Mexican 5s	97¾	98½
New Transportation	7	8
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
New York Transportation	15¾	17½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	23	23½
St. Louis subs	135½	137½
St. Louis common, when issued	..	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	92
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	15½	17
Trust Company of America	239	241
*Union Copper	30	..
Virginia Iron & Coke	29	31
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	..	235
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	241	243
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	101	..
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103½	104½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	101	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf	83	83½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	110	121
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Ave. Surface Railroad	400	..
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	91½	92½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	96
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	27½	28
New Orleans Traction pf., (new)	96	97½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway	35¾	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	94	95
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Second Avenue Railroad consols	120	121
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Trans. pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	116
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence	105	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	27	30
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105
Gas Companies.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	9	10
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	82	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	46	47½
Denver Gas 5s	99½	100½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	55	60
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	75	78
Indianapolis Gas	110	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds of N. Y.	106¼	..
Lafayette Gas Co.	55	60
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	44	49
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	66	68
Mutual Gas of New York	260	300
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	85
New England Gas & Coke	22	25
New England Gas & Coke bonds	78	79
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102¼	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	44	49
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	43	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	58	60½
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	120	123
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	..
Western Gas	93	95
Western Gas 1st 6s	106½	107¾
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	106	107¾
Ferry Companies.		
Brooklyn Ferry	..	34
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	96½	97½
Hoboken Ferry (new)	60	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43½	45
Union Ferry bds	103	104
Industrials.		
American Ginning	21	23
American Type Founders'	54	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	18	22
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	18	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	57	58
Cramps' Shipyard	70	77
General Chemical	55	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	113	114
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	25½	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	111	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	117	120
Worthington Pump pf	108	110
Miscellaneous.		
American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	5	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	18½	21

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The week opened with money comparatively firm, though people who study the market closely believe the tone was weaker than was the case a few days ago. Demand was good and was fairly strong, excepting on lower grades of collateral. The Clearing House rate to-day was 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at par. Call money was quoted generally at 6 per cent., although rates were made both sides of this figure. Time money ranged from 4½ to 6 per cent.

The Stock Exchange had another very "blue Monday." Copper-share values melted rapidly under an exceptionally severe pressure. The outside selling of Amalgamated down to 87¾ seemed to have an influence on the whole class and narrow-waisted holders, greatly frightened, scrambled to get out. Arcadian broke to 42; Butte was down to 64; Montana to 350; Centennial to 28; Osceola to 81½; Parrot to 42¾, with a recovery to 44½; Utah to 35; United States Mining to 28¾, and Old Dominion to 29¼. For a time the situation looked very gloomy and it was made more so by the dubious talk of a good many brokers who refused to carry many of these securities at all on margin.

The general list naturally sympathized with the weakness in coppers. Gold Dredge, Zinc, and Dominion Coal all suffered badly, but United States Oil and Central Oil were firmly held. The closing came irregular, but with prices mostly above the lowest, and with a better feeling showing.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	7	Humboldt	1¾	2
Allouez	4½	5	Isle Royale	40	41
Arcadian	42	44	Mohawk	..	21
Arnold	9	9½	Old Colony	7	8¾
Ash Bed	1	..	Old Dominion	29	29½
Atlantic	26½	28	Osceola	81½	..
Baltic	23	23½	Parrot	44	..
Bos. & C. C.	45	..	Pioneer	2¾	3
Boston & M.	350	355	Quincy	153	155
Butte & Bos.	73	77	Rhode Island	5	5⅜
Cal. & Hecla	750	770	Santa Fé	10½	..
Centennial	26¾	27	Santa Ysabel	12	..
Franklin	17	17¼	Tamarack	210	215

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	248	249½	Cent. Mass.	14	15
Boston & M.	199	200	Cen. Mass. pf.	60	65
Boston & P.	..	303	Fitchburg pf.	119	120
Boston Elev.	105	107	West End	94	94½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	371	372	Mex. Tel.	5	5¼
Chi. Stk. Yds.	141½	144	U. S. Oil	43⅝	44
Dom. Coal	43	44	West El.	47	48
Erie Tel.	..	115	West. El pf.	..	68

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—To-day's business on the Exchange was confined to a few stocks, and in them the range was narrow. Biscuit, after opening at 42, dropped a quarter of a point and then advanced, closing at 43. The preferred ranged from 96½ to 97½. Metropolitan preferred sold at 72, and the bonds at 94½. Match was a trifle stronger, and closed at 131, a gain of a point. Central Union Telephone's close at 54 represented a loss of 1 point. Union Elevated closed at 94, losing 1 point. Union Traction preferred closed at 91½, after an opening at 80⅝. Other changes in the list were unimportant. Settlement prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	..	38
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	..	74
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	..	130
National Biscuit Co. common	..	42½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	..	97
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	..	97
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	..	97
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. 6s	..	112
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	..	3¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	..	18
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	..	12
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	..	30
North Chicago Street R. R.	..	236
West Chicago Street R. R.	..	119
South Side Elevated R. R.	..	99
Lake Street Elevated	..	17½
Lake Street Elevated cfts.	..	15½
Street's W. S. C. Line	..	20¼

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed common	..	10⅝
American Linseed pf.	..	50¾
American T. P. common	..	37
American T. P. pf.	..	85
National Biscuit Co. common	..	42¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	..	96
National Carbon common	..	19¼
National Carbon pf.	..	89
National Steel common	..	50¼
National Steel pf.	..	94¼
Diamond Match	..	130
Western N. P. pf.	..	110¾
Chicago Union Traction	..	27⅞
Chicago Union Traction pf.	..	80
Metropolitan W. S. Elev. pf.	..	78¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—There was some improvement in the market to-day, although it did not extend to any marked advances in prices. Fractional gains were made by nearly all of the active leaders, including Asphalt, Union Traction, Pennsylvania Railroad, and the iron and steel issues. The latter were benefited by the declaration of a quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share (6 per cent.) on New Haven Iron and Steel. Trading was more active to-day than for several days back, and business was better distributed, commission houses having more buying orders than usual of late. The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	23½	23¾	Penn. Mfg.	26⅜	27
Choctaw	41	42	Phila. Trac.	95⅞	96
El. Stge. Bat.	123	125	Union Trac.	37⅞	38
E. S. Bat. pf.	126	135	Un. Gas Imp.	161¼	162
Elec. Stge. Bat.	16	16¼	Welsbach Lt.	49	49½
Lehigh Val.	25½	25¾	W. N.Y. & P.	6	6½
Marsden	13⅛	13⅜			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
310	Am. S. & W.	52¼	52¼	51⅝	52
16,420	Am. Sugar	140⅞	144	140⅞	143⅝
2,040	Am. Tobacco	118½	119½	116½	118¾
20	A., T. & S. F.	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
2,160	A., T. & S. F. pf.	62¼	62¾	62¼	62⅞
40,160	Brook. Rap. Tr.	80⅝	83⅝	80⅝	83⅜
2,430	C., B. & Q.	129½	130½	129⅜	130
2,590	C., M. & St. P.	123¾	124⅝	123¾	124½
310	C., R. I. & P.	111⅝	112¼	111⅞	112¼
370	Cent. Tobacco	41¼	42	41	41⅝
270	Federal Steel	53⅜	54	53¼	54
20	Int. Paper	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
960	Louis. & Nash.	81½	81¾	81¼	81¾
3,590	Manhattan	106⅞	107¼	105½	106⅝
230	Mo. Pacific	43¼	43⅞	43	43⅝
50	Mo., K. & T.	12	12	12	12
20	Nat. Lead	29	29	29	29
20	Nor. Pacific	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
90	Pacific Mail	38⅝	38⅝	38	38
320	People's Gas	109½	109⅞	109¼	109⅝
100	Reading	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝
20	Reading 1st pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½
610	Southern Pacific	36½	37⅜	36	37⅜
60	Southern Ry. pf.	52	52	52	52
100	Tenn. C. & I.	113	115¾	114½	115¾
200	Union Pacific	43	43½	43	43½
20	Union Pac. pf.	73⅝	75¾	75¾	75¾
10	U. S. Rubber	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
570	U. S. Leather	14⅝	14⅝	14¼	14½
10	U. S. Leather pf.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
100	Wabash pf.	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
74,180					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	Am. Gas 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½
10,000	Mo. Pac. con	118	118	118	118
15,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	92	92	92	92
$31,000					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Monday, Oct. 16, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
15¼	16	550	Am. Car & Foundry	15¼	15½	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
60	60½	1,860	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60¼	60⅞	60	60⅞	+⅞
35¾	36	800	American Ice	34	35¾	34	35¾	+⅞
43¾	44	400	American Cotton Oil	44	44	43¾	43¾	−⅛
95	95½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95	95	95	95	.....
10¼	10⅜	400	American Linseed	10	10¼	10	10¼	.....
50½	51	200	Am. Linseed pf.	50	50	50	50	.....
13½	14	400	American Malting	13	14	13	14	+1⅛
57½	59	420	Am. Malting Co. pf.	56¼	58	56¼	58	+2⅝
36	36½	1,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	36⅛	36⅝	35⅞	36	−⅛
86½	87	420	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	87	87	86½	86½	−½
52⅛	52¼	6,000	American Steel & Wire	51⅝	52⅜	51⅝	52⅛	+⅜
95	96	120	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	96	96	96	96	+1
143¼	143⅝	55,810	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141	144⅛	141	143⅝	+2⅝
..	..	470	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	.....
97	100	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	99	99	99	99	.....
37	38	1,100	American Tin Plate	37½	37⅝	37	37	−⅜
85¼	86	192	Am. Tin Plate pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½	+¼
118¾	119⅜	20,475	Am. Tobacco, ex div.	118	119⅝	116½	118⅝	+1
43	43½	1,250	American Steel Hoop	42½	43	42⅝	43	+⅛
84½	85	300	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	84	84¼	84	84¼	+⅛
20⅝	20⅝	1,200	At., T. & S. F.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	+⅛
62⅞	63	12,125	At. T. & S. F. pf.	62½	63	62½	63	+⅝
48¼	48½	2,735	Anaconda Copper	48½	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	−⅛
50	50⅝	1,990	Baltimore & Ohio	50	50⅝	49½	50⅝	+1⅝
71	71¼	5,008	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	70	71¼	69⅞	71	+1½
83	83⅞	92,520	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	80¼	83¼	80¼	83	+2
25¼	25⅜	1,310	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25¼	+⅛
49	50	200	Chicago Con. Trac.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+⅝
130	130½	5,810	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	129¼	130¼	129¼	130⅝	+⅝
14	14¼	1,675	Chicago Great West.	14¼	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅛
80⅝	81½	200	Chi. Gr. West.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of the Asylum Block—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Jefferson M. Levy answered all inquiries yesterday relative to his reported connection with the purchase of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Block by saying that he was non-committal. Ex-Mayor Smith Ely said that several weeks ago Mr. Levy had spoken to him about entering a syndicate for the purchase of the property and that he had acquiesced. Mr. Ely added that he had not seen Mr. Levy since the latter's return from the South, and did not know whether the syndicate's bid was the one favorably regarded by the asylum Trustees. Henry Seligman, who is also mentioned in connection with the deal, is not in the city. Broker Richard M. Montgomery said yesterday that he had nothing to say about the transaction.

Hellner & Wolf have sold to Thomas H. Bell, 431 Fourth Avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Streets, a plot 33 by 100, on which the buyer will erect a bachelor apartment house.

Francis M. Jencks has sold the plot on the south side of Seventy-first Street, 400 feet west of West End Avenue, 153.9 by 125.

William Den...sey has sold the six-story apartment house known as the Dewey, 850 West End Avenue, 50 by 100, taking other property in part payment.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the three-story front and rear tenements 117 Mott Street, 20 by 100, and have sold for improvement the southeast corner of Livingston Place and Sixteenth Street, 18 by 84, now occupied by a four-story dwelling.

William M. Ryan has sold for the Pettigrew estate to M. F. McDonald, 231 and 233 West Fiftieth Street, 43.6 by 100.

Samuel C. Baum has bought the five-story flat 315 East Sixty-ninth Street, 17 by 80 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Hogenauer & Wesslau the plot, 84 by 107, on the east side of Park View Terrace, near One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Gustavus and Charles Weber to Jacob Bernheim the five-story stone-front American-basement dwelling, nearly completed, 20 by 82 by 102, 54 East Seventy-fourth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues, for about $53,000.

Two auction sales in which an unusual amount of interest will centre are scheduled for to-day. Samuel Goldsticker will sell the Schubart estate's plot, covering the block front on the west side of Seventh Avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, and Auctioneer Smyth, at a voluntary partition sale, will offer the entire block included by Westchester and St. Ann's Avenues, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and the Port Morris Railroad.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

68½, 70, and 72 Wooster Street, runs north 60 by east 95.2 by south 25 by east 4.10 by south 35 by west 100, six-story brick building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Justus L. Bulkley and others, executors $100,000

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

220 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 18.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John H. Ives and others, executors. 6,650

203, 205, and 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, each 30 by 100, five-story brick and stone front flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Charles Frazier and others 110,564

316 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 24.7 by 99.11, five-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Steindler & Gussaroff 18,900

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Samuel Goldsticker, executor's sale, Seventh Avenue, west side, plot between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Streets, 199.10 by 125, frame dwelling, brick stable and vacant.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, by order of the owners, the entire block bounded by Westchester and St. Ann's Avenues, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and the Port Morris Branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad; to be sold in fourteen parcels.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 43 West Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 376.3 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 18.9 by 100.10, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, 34 East Fourth Street, south side, 151.10 feet west of the Bowery, 25.4 by 94.11, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $5,296; subject to another mortgage for $29,000.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Uriah W. Tompkins, referee, 1,634 Intervale Avenue, east side, 133 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 21.6 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,973.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, William Van Wyck, referee, Eighth Street, Unionport, south side, 300 feet west of Avenue C, 100 by 103.6, vacant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Allan Lee Smidt, 244, 246, and 248 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 60.5 by 98.9, two six-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $21,090.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 309 East Seventeenth Street, north side, 89.4 feet east of Second Avenue, 22.4 by 106, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; 44 Jay Street, south side, 54 feet west of Washington Street, 26.9 by 58.10 by 26.8 by 59, five-story brick warehouse covering the entire lot; of the latter parcel only a one-half interest is to be sold.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 118 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, about 200 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 204 and 206 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Third Avenue, each 27.6 by 100, two five-story brick double flats.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 10, 12, and 14 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 60 by 100.11, three five-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $69,715.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 412 to 418 East Ninety-first Street, south side, 219 feet east of First Avenue, 100 by 100.8½, one and two story frame buildings. Due on judgment, $11,100.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 419 to 425 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 100 by 103.1, three-story brick tenements, with stores on 419 to 423, one-story brick and frame dwelling on 425. Due on judgment, $25,731; subject to another mortgage for $31,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 336 and 338 Water Street, north side, 70 feet east of Roosevelt Street, 37.6 by 64 by 37.6 by 67.3, two four-story brick tenements, with stores; all title and interest of Vincenzo Campenlanzo on Feb. 28, 1899.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 211 East Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.8, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $1,233; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Judge, referee, 501 and 563 Walton Avenue, west side, 192.6 feet south of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, each 17.6 by 100.2, two three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $5,911.

By William W. Fogg, executor's sale, 135 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brownstone front flat.

By Thomas C. Smith, foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 433 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 438 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 145.3 and irregular, two-story brick stable. Due on judgment, $12,157.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 53 East Tenth Street, for a six-story brick flat and store, 28.10 by 84; Samuel Sachs of 35 East Tenth Street, owner; Schickel & Ditmars, architects; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 468 to 472 West Broadway, to a six-story brick factory, 61 by 173; Mrs. L. B. Marvin of 39 West Forty-ninth Street, owner; F. E. Idell, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 142 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick studio building; G. H. Gibson of 700 West End Avenue, owner; Farnsworth & Miller, architects; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 468 to 472 Division Street, to two four-story brick dwellings; J. S. Barclay, owner; William S. Boyd of 561 Hudson Street, architect; cost, $100.

New Hotel for Atlantic City.

The Female Academy of the Sacred Heart has sold its property at Atlantic City to Lewis T. Bryant. The deal was arranged by Broker William M. Ryan. The property consists of a tract 144 by 800 feet in size, having frontages on Ohio Avenue and Park Place, beginning about 400 feet from Pacific Avenue and extending to the ocean. Valuable riparian rights are also included under the purchase. The price was $150,000. The buyer, it is understood, will erect a hotel on the site.

A New Real Estate Company.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The certificate of incorporation of the Colonial Forestry Company was filed in the Westchester County Clerk's office to-day. The company's principal office is in Yonkers. Its object is to deal in real estate, and its capital stock is $75,000. Its Directors are Miles Roberts, J. Stanford Brown, Arthur S. Brownell, George G. Steinbrenner, and William H. Lyon, all of New York City.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 16.

ALDEN PLACE, s s, 75 ft e of Webster Av, 25x58.6x irregular; Arthur C. Searles to Sophia Zimmermann 1

BATHGATE AV, 2,283 and 2,285, s w corner of 183d St, 32.4x100; Raphael Constantian to Florence M. Constantian. 1

BEACH AV, 102, e s, 160 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; Charles Schneider and wife to Rebecca Levy 1

FORDHAM AV, w s, 108.2 ft n of Fitch St, 50x104; Henry S. Dederick, Jr., to Elizabeth Stokem 100

FORDHAM AV, Lot 215, map of Central Morrisania, 50x130.6x50x128.8; Gustave S. Boehm to Borough Realty Company.. 17,000

LA FONTAINE AV, s e corner of 180th St, 162.9x100x147.10x101.1; Charles A. Foss and wife to Meredith J. Murray.. 45,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,048, w s, 17x80; Jacobina Kaufman to Charles Simon and another 1

LOT 66, Block 474, map sub-division property of Henry D. Tiffany, Fox estate; Patrick O'Rourke to Louisa H. O'Rourke 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 105.6 ft n of Freeman St, 100.11x97.6x irregular; Frederick A. Strang to Charles H. Thornton.... 100

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 317.2 ft n of Westchester Av, 16.9x72.4; George Hooks and wife to Caroline de Paula Coelho..... 1

SAMUEL ST, s s, 125 ft w of Jefferson Av, 25x100; Bridget Connell to Patrick Connell 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 187th St, new line 126.6x115.1x126x95.9; Alexander Kuh to Marie Bichler..... 13,500

SULLIVAN ST, 147, e s, 24.8x100; Christian Hammel and wife to Tommaso Sileo 1

WILLIS AV, s w corner of 146th St, 25x107.8; Benjamin Mordecai and another to Louis Vogel and another..... 1

4TH AV, 431, e s, 32.4x100; Emanuel Heilner and others to Thomas H. Bell.. 100

12TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114 William's Bridge; Jennie S. Freund to Paula Daiber..... Exchange

12TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114; Marie Lasperges to Jennie S. Freund ..... Exchange

19TH ST, s s, 328.8 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100; Edward Jansen to Benjamin Altman 65,000

29TH ST, n s, 140.6 ft e of 3d Av, 15x98.9; Moritz Stern to Henry Hackman. 8,500

37TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; Marie C. Smith to Charles F. Myers 1

69TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4; Dennis O'Connell and wife to John E. Gerlach 100

79TH ST, n s, 282 ft e of 5th Av, 18x102.2; Emily De S. Clinton to John E. Schermerhorn 75,000

88TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Marimus E. Sepp to George Wolf and another 100

88TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Leopold Schmid to Whitney Lyon 37,750

98TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; William Lenzner to Joseph Herrmann and another ..... Nominal

92D ST, s s, 265 ft e of Park Av, 15x100.8; Abner C. Thomas to Leonard T. Gaffney 13,500

93D ST, n s, 280.4 ft w of 3d Av, 19.8x100.8; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Simon Stern 1

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; Samuel Quiney and wife to David E. Oppenheimer and another..... 1

114TH ST, 19 East, n s, 20x100.11; Henry Dale and wife to Martin A. Dewey..... 1

116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 37.3x100.11; Edward Kochkeller to Dora Levy 1

117TH ST, 38 and 40 West, 50x100.11; J. Allan Townsend to Isidor Kaufman.. 1

117TH ST, 434 East; also 125th St, s s, 228.7 ft w of 1st Av, 20.11x100.11; also 125th St, s s, 187.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20.6x100.11; Francis Kelly, widow, to Mary A. Murphy and another, ¼ part and release 6,125

117TH ST, 434 East; also 125th St, s s, 230.6 ft w of 1st Av, 21x100.11; also 125th St, s s, 187.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20.6x100.11; Theodore M. Hill, as trustee, to Frances Kelly, all title and certificate.. 5

125TH ST, 155 East, 25x99.11; Charles Weisbecker and wife to George Merle.. 50,000

133D ST, 542 West, 17.6x99.11; Luther Shafer to Marcus B. Bookstaver, executor, &c. 1

141ST ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Simon Wilkins to John A. Johnson 1

144TH ST, s s, 474.9 ft e of 8th Av, 24.9x99.11; John A. Johnson to Henry D. Bullwinkel 1

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Alexander Schwab to Gustavus L. Lawrence..... 100

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Alexander Schwab 100

156TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x100; Annie G. Crawford to Samuel Nelson and wife 1

Recorded Leases.

DENIAND, Michael, and Morris Franklin to Frank Stier; 11th St, 424 East, 5 years 1,682

HOBBY, William B., trustee, to Samuel Friedeholtz; Grand St, 412, 5 8-12 years. 2,300

LAUGHLIN, Bridget, to Jacob Pick and another; Lexington Av, 1,733, s e corner of 108th St, 1 year 780

MOLL, Andrew, to Frank Scherer; 7th Av, 177, 5 years 1,320

RODEN, William F., to Jeremiah J. Foley; 1st Av, 1,740, n e corner of 90th St, 5 years ..... 1,000 to 1,200

WHRITNER, Fred L., to Lydia A. Bickford; 22d St, 61 West, 4 11-12 years.... 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, Henry, to Mary J. Kingsland; 113th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 25,000

ACKER, Henry, to Kate M. Ladd; 113th St, s s, 177.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years. 25,000

ACKER, Henry, to William H. Macy, Jr., trustee, &c.; 113th St, s s, 203.9 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 25,000

ACKER, Henry, to Peter Donald; 113th St, s s, 151.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years.. 25,000

BEALS, Morell B., to Robert C. Fulton; Boulevard Lafayette, or Public Drive, w s, 151.1 ft from centre of 159th St, if extended; also Boulevard Lafayette, w s, 171.7 ft from centre of 159th St, if extended, 3 years 10,500

BEALS, Morell B., to Robert C. Fulton; Boulevard Lafayette, w s, 130.7 ft n from centre of 159th St, if extended, 3 years 9,500

BANG, Richard T., to Richard T. Bang, guardian, &c.; 11th St, n s, 337.2 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 6,000

BELL, Thomas H., to Emanuel Heilner and others; 431 4th Av, ½ year 22,000

BRIGGS, Josiah, to Josiah A. Briggs; College Av, e s, 17.8 ft s of 144th St, 1 year 2,000

BROGAN, Charles, and Emil Meyer, to the City Mortgage Company; 113th St, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, demand..... 5,500

CAMPBELL, Hugh J., to Alexander H. Stecker; 43d St, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 4,500

CANDLER, James R., to Bowery Savings Bank; 199 Av A, 1 year..... 9,000

CHAPPELL, Walter F., to Emmeline M. Greenleaf; 55th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 13,000

CRUSIUS, John N., to Jacob Field; 75 South St, 3 years 5,000

DEWEY, Martin A., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 19 East 114th St, 3 years 17,000

FOLEY, Jeremiah J., to Jacob Ruppert; 1,740 1st Av, saloon lease, demand.... 3,369

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to the United States Trust Company; 115 Norfolk St, 5 years..... 20,000

GERLACH, John E., to Dennis O'Connell; 69th St, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 6,800

GOWDEY, Sanford S., to Lavinia McCord Stover; Clinton St, n s, 250 ft w of Jerome Av, 3 years 750

GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Koch to Max M. Stern; Park Av, w s, 25.2 ft n of 95th St, 1 year..... 12,000

HOCHMAN, Henry, to Moritz Stern; 20th St, n s, 140.6 ft e of 3d Av, installments. 7,350

HELLER, Bertha and Jacob, to Henry and Joseph Hirschmann; 143 and 145 Suffolk St, 1-3 year..... 550

HILLEBERT, James E., to Harlem Savings Bank; Jerome Av, s e s, 229.2 ft n e of 177th St, 1 year..... 5,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith, to Bradley & Currier Company; 152d (Kelly) St, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, one-half year 2,000

HOLMES, William H. and Anna A., also Patrick Smith, to John T. Dooling; 152d (Kelly) St, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, 3 years 12,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to William Donaldson; Kelly St, e s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, demand 3,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Harry H. Meeks; Kelly, or 152d St, e s, 235 ft e of Robbins Av, demand.. 1,000

HORWITZ, Antoine, to Eliza Segelken; 157th St, n s, east ½ Lot 232, map of village of Melrose, 5 years..... 4,000

HORWITZ, Antoine, to Elise Weck; 157th St, n s, east ½ Lot 232, map of village of Melrose, 5 years..... 2,500

JOHNSON, Peter A., to Ernst F. Nordstrom; Summit St, s w corner of Valentine Av, 5 years 1,500

JONES, Charlotte and John W., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Washington Av, w s, 200 ft n of 173d St, 1 year 5,000

KITCHING, George, to Clara Gerdan; 338 West 71st St, 3 years 17,500

KLEIN, Hannah, to Peter Green; Houston St, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton St, installments 1,000

KOCH, Henry and Anna M., to Elizabetha Schwarzwalder; 446 West 48th St, 3 years 15,000

LEVY, Dora, to Edward Kockkeller; 116th St, s s, 25 ft e of Park Av, 1 month.... 1,500

LIVINGSTON, James, to Joseph Hamerschlag; 100th St, n s, 1[illegible] ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 100,000

LIVINGSTON, Julius L., to New York Security and Trust Company; Avenue D, n w corner 9th St, 3 years..... 42,000

MAC KINSTRY, Everett, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 17 West 91st St, 1½ years 21,000

MERLE, George, to Charles Weisbecker; 125th St, n s, 135 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 5,000

MERLE, George, to New York Security and Trust Company; 125th St, n s, 135 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 35,000

METZGER, Julius C., to Joseph Blumenthal; Central Park West, w s, 75.8 ft s of 94th St, ½ years..... 5,000

METZGER, Julius C., to Joseph Blumenthal; Central Park West, w s, 100.8 ft s of 94th St, 1½ years 5,000

MORGAN, Thomas, to Konrad Kroemer; 573 Burnside Av, 1 year..... 1,800

MURRAY, Meradith J., to Matilde R. De Gonzalez; 2,060 Lafontaine Av, 3 years. 2,500

MURRAY, Meradith J., to Matilde R. De Gonzalez; 2,062 La Fontaine Av, 3 year. 2,500

MURPHY, Mary A. and Katherine, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 125th St, s s, 187.6 ft w of 1st Av; also 126th St, s s, 228.7 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 5,000

MYERS, Charles F., to Marie C. Smith; 37th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, installments 2,000

O'CONNELL, Edmund, to Bernhelmer & Schmid; 250 Brook Av, corner of 138th St, demand 3,000

RAGETTE, Anton, and another to Edward C. Cozzens; 144th St, s s, 149.6 ft w of 3d Av, 8 years..... 16,000

RAGETTE, Anton, and another to Albert W. J. Petrie; 144th St, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 16,000

RAGETTE, Anton, and another to Emma R. C. Floyd; 144th St, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 16,000

ROBERTSON, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 161st St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,000

SCHERMERHORN, John E., to the Home for Incurables; 79th St, n s, 282 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years..... 35,000

SCHNUG, Francis J., to Conrad Stein; 5th Av, e s, 25 ft s of 119th St, 5 years. 18,000

SILEO, Tomaso, to Christian Hemmel; Sullivan St, s e s, 248.6 ft n e of Prince St, installments 8,000

SMITH, John H., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, e s, 34.2 ft n of 76th St, 1 year..... 6,000

SPIERS, Mary L., to St. Mary's Free Hospital; 125 East 79th St, 5 years..... 12,000

SPIETALER, Frank, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,813 Lexington Av, saloon lease, demand 1,400

SPINGARN, Elias, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 118 East 58th St, 5 years 10,000

THORNTON, Charles H., to Frederick A. Strang; Prospect Av, e s, 105.6 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year..... 7,400

VOGEL, Louis, and Nathan Lemlein to Amelia B. Lockwood, as guardian, &c.; Willis Av, s w corner of 146th St, 5 years 10,000

WEEKS, Caroline P., and Edward O., to Catharine C. Hill; 454 Third Av, 1 year. 125

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank; interior strip, 100 ft e of Washington Av, widened, and 275 ft n of 164th St, additional security to mortgage recorded April 19, 1899..... "

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German Savings Bank; interior strip, 100 ft e of Washington Av, widened, and 200 ft n of 164th St, additional security, &c.... "

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to the German-Savings Bank; interior strip, 100 ft e of Washington Av, widened, and 250 ft n of 164th St, additional security, &c... "

WEISBECKER, Charles, to Francis K. Pendleton and another; 150 to 154 East 126th St, 1 year 15,000

WISE, Leo, to Malvin Gutman; 74th St, s w corner Park Av, ½ year..... 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Leopold Gusthal and another, executors, &c 10,097

BACH, Aaron J., executor, &c., to Frances S. Jaeger..... 15,191

BACH, Aaron J., to Carrie Jaeger..... 9,050

BJORKEGREN, Charles, to M. S. Barnard ..... Nominal

BURRIDGE, Lee S., to Charles S. Longstreth $7,500

BURDEN, Henry, trustee, to Cecelia L. De Nottbeck 10,000

DE BUSSY, Mary J., and others to North River Savings Bank, 415 parts..... 4,000

FAY, Michael, and another to Hiram Rinaldo 900

KOCH, Andrew, to Peter Wynen and another 3,000

LANE, Caroline B., to Elizabeth B. Lane. 1,000

McCREADY, Mary L., executrix, &c., to George F. Simpson, trustee..... 35,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Mary P. Wright. 4,000

PUTZEL, Gibson, to Frederick W. Saltzsieder 1

TOUCEY, Donald B., trustee, to Lewis S. Davis 4,900

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 138th St, 100x100; James Bradley against Harry Chaffee, owner and contractor..... 8,900

BOULEVARD, w s, extends from 108th to 109th St, 200x100; Pasquale Trotte against John M. Noble, Jr., owner; Pietro Altieri, contractor 82

BROOK AV, n e corner of 171st St, 100x100; L. Halpern & Son against Louis Gilbert, owner and contractor..... 575

EAST BROADWAY, 26; David W. Binns against Sarah and Lena Nicholson, owners; Wiedbusch & Schwartz, contractors 310

OAKLAND PLACE, n e corner Franklin or Crotona Av, 48x100; David R. Bolster against Boehm & Boehm and Rachel Green, owners and contractors..... 375

RYER AV, n e corner of Burnside Av, 108x113; John J. Bell against Thomas Morgan, owner; T. De Maria, contractor.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 120th St, 160x160; Pasquale Trotte against William C. Hunter and Isidor Kaufman, owners; Nicola Conforti, contractor..... 160

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 300 ft s of 180th St, 100x145; Overbaugh & Camp against James A. Lane, owner and contractor.. 3,119

68TH ST, 58 East; John P. Kane & Co. against Maurice Seligman, owner; Sloane & Moller and Edward Morrison, contractors 259

83D ST, 26 East; John P. Kane & Co. against Edward M. Knox, owner; Edward Morrison, contractor 2,000

83D ST, 26 East; Fell & Robertson against Edward M. Knox, owner; Edward Morrison, contractor 515

99TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100; Henry Dowd against Christian Blinn, owner; John H. Barry, contractor 1,165

99TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100; Henry Dowd against Christian Blinn, owner; John H. Barry, contractor 45

99TH ST, 44 and 46 West, and 35 West 118th St; George Pratt & Co. against Peter G. Arnot, owner and contractor.. 870

110TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 35x100; Theodore Sauer against Thomas K. Moore, owner; Catherine Menzer, contractor 74

118TH ST, 11 to 17 West; Michael Mahler against Sebastian Sanders, owner; George Christman, contractor..... 78

133D ST, n s, 1000 ft w of 7th Av, 50x98; Louis Vers against S. M. Holden, owner and contractor 70

141ST ST, n w corner of Hamilton Place, 23.8x109.11x8.10x irregular; Bovaird & Seyfang Manufacturing Company against P. H. Lynch, owner; Simonds Furnace Company, contractor 387

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 95th St, 55.8x95, Thomas Adelson and Moses A. Sione with S. Glass, thirteen payments. 55,000

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x90; Abraham J. Rosenberg with George Blumenthal, nine payments.... 28,500

4TH AV, 431; Emanuel Heilner and others with Thomas H. Bell, ten payments. 40,000

Lis Pendens.

CROTONA Av, (Grove St,) w s, 181.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 18.0x100; Ida M. Murphy against Nels Foelberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Langbein Brothers & Langbein.

MONROE ST., 250 and 252; Abraham Levy and another against Louis Sehlsky and another, (reformation of lease, &c.;) attorneys, Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind.

PART OF LOT 16, map Village of Morrisania, 25x200; John Lang against Elizabeth Lang, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Langbein Brothers & Langbein.

PITT ST, 9; Philip Horowitz against Jane Fagan, (action to recover amount, &c.;) attorney, A. Finelite.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 132d St, 100x100; Michael F. Kerby against John Cotter and another, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, J. Kearney.

WESTCHESTER AV, n w s, 202 ft n e of Prospect Av, 19.10x77.7x[illegible]x19.6; Eva C. Stanton against George E. Fowler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Field & Harrison.

2D AV, e s, 40.5 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; American Mortgage Company against Herman Rosenblum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

5TH AV, e s, 25 ft s of 136th St, 24.11x85; Sarah Glass against Kath[illegible]e and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Glass.

29TH ST, s w s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 100x98.9; Mary A. P. Moran against Mary E. Posthauer and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, S. H. Weinberg.

30TH ST, s w s, adjoining Lot 471, on map restated as Julius Ray 137.6x one-half block; Frank G. Du Bois against James H. Du Bois and others, (partition;) attorney, W. V. Simpso

94TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 49.6x100.8x irregular; American Mortgage Company against Michael M. Keshin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

124TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Frederick G. Potter against Robert L. Astley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. A. & A. S. Mapes.

126TH ST, n s, 103 ft w of Lenox Av, 22x99.11; James B. Horner against Samuel W. B. Smith, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

135TH ST., n s, 110 ft w of 5th Av, 18.4x99.11; Cornelia W. Slade against William J. Devlin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. B. Robinson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN SERGI.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against John Sergi, liquor dealer of 119 Mott Street, for $1,520, in favor of the Frank Brewery.

JACOB BELGARD.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn yesterday sold out the stock of Jacob Belgard, jobber in cheap jewelry at 469 Broadway, under two executions, for $243. The sale realized $360.

IGNACE VRASDA.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Ignace Vrasda, cabinetmaker and dealer in wood mantels at 213 East Forty-fourth Street, for $527, in favor of Vogeley & Lockman, for mirror plates. He has been in business three years, and about Aug. 1 gave two chattel mortgages for $2,300 on his machinery.

DIOSSY LAW BOOK COMPANY.—The stock of law books, electrotype plates, copyrights, &c., of the Diossy Law Book Company of 231 Broadway will be sold at auction on Wednesday, the 18th inst., by City Marshal Levy, auctioneer, by order of William H. Powell, assignee of the company, at 231 Broadway. The catalogue comprises 480 lots.

MANHATTAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received another writ of replevin against Frederick Wiener, as assignee of the Manhattan Manufacturing Company, skirts, at 73 and 75 West Houston Street, in favor of H. Herman Sternbach & Co., for $2,602 worth of moreens, &c. The Sheriff found about $1,700 worth of the goods called for in the writ.

LINA HESSE.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss has received an execution for $1,765 against Lina Hesse, grocer, at 1,033 Third Avenue, in favor of Henry Oberscheimer, for goods sold and delivered and on a note. She allowed judgment to be taken against her.

The Sheriff has been in possession of the store for several days, on an execution against William Parchen, her brother, who formerly owned the place and sold it to her two years ago, and has since been managing it for her. He filed a petition in bankruptcy on June 23 last.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

BECKY KURINSKY.—Becky Kurinsky, housekeeper, of 458 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,-903 and no assets. She took the pauper oath that she had no money to pay the fees and is out of employment. The liabilities are on notes, for borrowed money and services, and surety on bonds.

RICHARD THOMPSON.—Richard Thompson of New Rochelle has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $19,217 and no assets. He made an assignment on Feb. 15, 1892, when he was a dealer in iron and steel at 55 Warren Street, this city, which assignment was afterward set aside and a receiver appointed for the assets.

ALFRED R. SAX.—Alfred R. Sax, salesman at 29 Broadway, who resides at the Hotel Brockholst, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $487,510, due to 350 creditors, and no available assets. He has a life insurance of $13,000, but it is payable to his wife. The debts were contracted in Nashville, Tenn., in 1891, jointly with Julius Sax, Max Sax, and Adolph Blitz. He is a son of Julius Sax, ex-President of the Nashville Savings Bank, which institution made an assignment in 1891.

I. L. & M. E. JENKINS.—Ida L. Jenkins and Mary E. Jenkins, who composed the firm of I. L. & M. E. Jenkins, builders, of 537 Manhattan Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $319,759 and no assets. Of the liabilities, $298,882 are secured and are liabilities on bond and mortgage. The unsecured liabilities, $20,877, are principally for materials and on notes, and six of the claims are in judgment. Ida L. Jenkins is the wife of Thomas J. Jenkins, builder, and Mary E. the wife of George Jenkins. Thomas J. and George Jenkins went into bankruptcy last November and obtained their discharge.

JAMES K. BOYD.—James K. Boyd, clerk, at 70 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $49,799 and assets consisting of cash in a bank at Hempstead, $2; debt due him, $381, and an interest in two worthless judgments. Of the liabilities, $4,955 are secured by life insurance policies, and the unsecured liabilities are principally for balance on stock transactions and borrowed money. Among the creditors are I. T. Bush, $7,460; O. D. Lovell of Osterville, Mass., $5,050; S. G. Updegraff, Williamsport, Penn., $3,262, and William Hener, $2,042. Mr. Boyd was formerly a stock and grain broker. He resides at Hempstead, L. I.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Oct. 16, the first named being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, William P.—F. E. Burrows	$358
APPELMANN, Anton, and Regolo di Moise—The People, &c.	100
ANDRESS, Charles W., and Charles R. Mitchell—Phoenix Electric Telephone Company	53
BELL, Mary E.—William E. D. Stokes.	769
BLAUVELT, Harry R.—E. F. Schiess..	260
BALZE, Paul, and Joseph Riesel—Jacob Niederer Benevolent Association	203
CHAFFEE, Harry—Mary A. Colleran	530
COFFIN, Frederick R.—Germania Life Insurance Company	427
COHEN, Ralph, and Isidor Smith—Eureka Silk Company	128
DAVIS, Annie—Henry Gerken; costs	424
DENSMORE, Emmet and Helen—G. M. Hard; costs	41
EISENSTEIN, Julius D.—The H. B. Claflin Company	1,334
FROLICK, Wilfred G.—James I. Raymond, as President, &c.	142
FRIEDRICH, William, and Morris Fox —W. H. Schnitzer	304
FLEISCHMAN, William N.—A. H. Kaffenburgh	201
FERRELL, Frank J.—City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia	629
FOX, Walter—Twenty-third Ward Bank..	616
FISHMAN, Morris—P. Pfeiffer, costs.....	68
GATTI, Carmine—George J. Bryan.....	18
GWYNNE, Thomas—J. Rowland.....	217
HAWKS, Mary B.—G. Haseltine, costs...	127
HESSE, Lina—H. Oberscheimer.....	1,765
HAMILTON, Jane D

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF
SECURITY MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY'S SECURITIES.

Whereas, the Security Mortgage & Trust Company, a corporation of the State of Texas, heretofore to wit, on or about the 25th day of September, 1888, entered into a certain trust agreement with the Holland Trust Company wherein and whereby it was provided that said Holland Trust Company should act as Trustee for certain holders of debentures to be issued by said Security Mortgage & Trust Company, and

Whereas, said Holland Trust Company having resigned its trust, the New York Security & Trust Company was on the 6th day of May, 1895, appointed successor Trustee in place of said Holland Trust Company to complete the execution of its trust, and

Whereas, on or about the 28th day of May, 1895, said New York Security & Trust Company entered into a trust agreement with the Security Mortgage & Trust Company under which it has proceeded in the execution of the trust made to the Holland Trust Company aforesaid, and

Whereas, it was provided in said trust agreement that if the Security Mortgage & Trust Company make default in any of the interest or principal of its debentures for the space of sixty days, that the Trustee should at once proceed to collect and sell the securities in its hands pledged as collateral for said debentures, and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest upon said debentures issued under said agreement, and the same has continued for sixty days and longer, and now continues, and

Whereas, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in an action entitled R. Heaton Smith et al. against the New York Security & Trust Company, made and entered on the 10th day of October, 1899, the sale of such collateral was directed,

Now, therefore, the New York Security & Trust Company, as Trustee, hereby gives notice that on the 31st day of October, 1899, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon thereof, it will proceed to sell at public auction the securities pledged with it to secure Series "A," "C," "E," "I," "K," "L," "M," "N," of the Security Mortgage & Trust Company's debentures, including any real estate which has been acquired by said Trustee under said trust agreements, and held as collateral to the aforesaid debenture series. If all of said securities are not sold on that day, the sale shall continue at the same place and at the same hour from day to day until completed. Lists of the securities may be seen upon application at the office of the New York Security & Trust Company, No. 44 Wall Street, New York City, where full explanations and information will be given with regard to said series, and with regard to the terms of the proposed sale thereof.

Dated New York, October 9th, 1899.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., Trustee.
ARTHUR H. MASTEN, Master.
HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Counsel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; best of references. 865 Columbus Av., Mackle's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid or help with waiting; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 329 East 43d St., first floor; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen at present employer's, 11 East 68th St., between 5 and 12.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; best references from present employer. 813 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with children or plain sewing. 158 East 52d St, 4th bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid or parlormaid. Call, Tuesday, at present employer's, 27 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in pantry; best city reference. 341 East 33d St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one as competent cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best personal reference; no cards. 1,609 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By a young French woman, as first-class cook; understands her duties in all branches; best city references. Cook, Box 367, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in small private family; very best city reference. Call at 106 West 60th St. on Tuesday from 10 to 3, ring Smith's bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls, one as cook and laundress, other chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 320 East 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; competent; all branches; wages, $30; excellent reference. 155 West 10th St.; Muller's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; first-class city reference. 218 West 32d St., Vandercam bell.

Day's Work.

DAYS' WORK.—Woman to go out by the day or take washing home; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 1,160 3d Av., 67th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER—By competent dressmaker, cuts and fits perfect by S. T. Taylor's system, few more customers by the day. Address R. S., 1,242 Broadway.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By visiting governess, teaching French, German, English, piano; additional pupils; highest references; moderate terms, especially for morning hours. Teacher, 123 East 84th st.

GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting governess; additional engagements; children preferred; one hour daily, $1a monthly; good references. B. C., 708 Columbus Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—By competent nursery governess; American; speaks good English; music, Froebel's system; good seamstress; best city references. 5 East 12th St

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By North German visiting governess; has some morning hours disengaged; teaches English branches, German, French, music; highest references; moderate terms. S. M., Box 377, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By middle aged woman; excellent cook; all work but washing; in small refined American family of adults; best references; country preferred. A. B., Box 210 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant lady, wishes position as working housekeeper; has years of experience. Call at 10 West 30th St. from 10 to 12.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—by young girl lately landed situation at housework in a small private family; no cards. Ring McCarron's bell, 236 East 33d Street.

HOUSEWORK.—By two girls to do work of house in private family; reference. 822 3d Av., Lynch's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By refined American; competent manicure; hairdresser, shampooing; seamstress and dressmaker; light household duties; reference; $15. Miss B., Box 216 Times.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By excellent dressmaker, cuts and fits by S. T. Taylor's system, position as maid and seamstress in private family. C. E., 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By lady's maid; speaks English and German; good seamstress; stylish hairdresser; understands dressmaking; good city references. 216 West 35th St., church basement.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By widow, position to take care of invalid or growing children and do sewing; good references; willing and obliging. Call 153 East 52d St., 4th bell.

NURSE.—By competent French Protestant; for child over two years; plain sewing, light chamberwork; city reference; no cards. 318 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By American Protestant as infant's or children's nurse; thoroughly competent; good references. Nurse, Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

Seamstresses.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a refined girl, speaking French and English, would do chamberwork in small family; willing assist children and do plain sewing. Box 364, 1,269 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—French Swiss maid as seamstress; well recommended. J. M., 140 West 26th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; private family; good city reference; last employer can be seen. Care Mullans, 585 3d Av., between 38th and 39th Sts.

WAITRESS OR PARLORMAID.—By young girl as waitress or parlormaid; six years' reference from last place. 153 East 52d St., 4th bell.

WAITRESS.—As first-class waitress; four years' best city references. Address K., 258 West 37th St.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH MARRIED LADY WISHES TO GIVE French and piano lessons to ladies. T. G., 140 West 26th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; good silver cleaner; high personal city reference. 218 West 32d St., B. Vandercam bell.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; aged 29; strictly sober; thoroughly competent; just disengaged; last employer can be seen. Smith, care Charles S. Brown, 247 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—Stylish, neat; single; 5 feet 10, 175 pounds; eight years present place; employer going abroad. Condit, 271 West 87th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man who is strictly temperate and has first-class references. M. N., 40 West 10th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Will be disengaged the 1st of November; first-class references, written and personal; 10 years' experience. P. R., Lawrence, L. I.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Middle aged, single; city or country; personal reference. Box 366, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FURNACES, SIDEWALKS, CAREFULLY ATtended by competent, honest, trustworthy man; best references. Cullen, 323 West 44th St.

PORTER, &c.—By a young man, (colored) 22, wishes position as porter, elevator, or messenger; personal reference or bond. S. T., Box 258, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUHORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 907 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent nurse for baby of fourteen months; must have best city references; wages, $16. Call at 27 West 71st St.

WANTED—A competent Protestant waitress, Apply, with references, Tuesday, between 11 and 4, 16 West 50th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A butler, to take charge of entire floor. Call Wednesday, from 8 to 4, at 3 East 17th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOETTNER, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. BOETTNER, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1899. CHARLES J. KROEHLE, CONRAD ORTH, Executors. ISAAC KUGELMAN, Attorney for Executors, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je27-1aw6mTu

BROWN, RHEUA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RHEUA S. BROWN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Harry H. Bottome, Attorney, at No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of June, 1899. HARRY H. BOTTOME, ENOCH VREELAND, Executors.

DONALDSON, ELIZA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA C. DONALDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, in the office of Byron Traver, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of April, 1899. ELIZA DONALDSON, Executrix. BYRON TRAVER, Atty. for Executrix, 40 Wall St., N. Y. City. ap18-1aw6mTu

FIGUEROA Y VELIS, JUSTO RAFAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUSTO RAFAEL FIGUEROA Y VELIS, otherwise known as Rafael Figueroa, late of Cienfuegos, Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

JENNETT, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County o. New York, notice is nereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS JENNETT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 71 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of July, 1899. ANTONIO TOMAS, Ancillary Administrator, c. t. a. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Ancillary Admr., 71 Broadway, New York City. jy11-1aw6mTu

PROUDFIT, ALEXANDER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER M. PROUDFIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New York, the first day of May, 1899. JNO. McL. NASH, Executor. CHAS. L. JONES, Attorney for Executor, 63 Wall Street, New York City. my2-1aw6mTu

SCORGIE, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SCORGIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of May, 1899. HUGH McCULLOCH, JAMES MILLER, Executors. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New York. my9-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N.Y. au29-1aw6mTu

WADSWORTH, CAROLINE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE A. WADSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Gilbert M. Speir, No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1899.
WILLIAM P. WADSWORTH, Administrator, with the will annexed.
GILBERT M. SPEIR, Attorney for Administrator No. 62 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap25-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

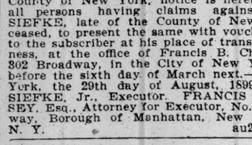
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MAX WEISS, plaintiff, against SAMUEL SCHLESINGER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 2, Block 531, on the land map thereof, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-one feet ten inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Bowery with the southerly side of Fourth Street, and running thence westwardly along the southerly side of Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence southwardly and partly through a party wall on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel to Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 23, 1899.
GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.
MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is No. 34 East Fourth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,948.29, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $347.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $196.08 and interest.

Dated New York, September 21, 1899.
WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.
s25-2aw3wM&Th&o17

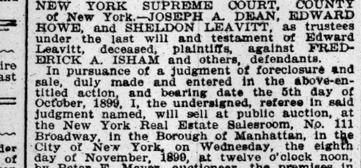
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JULIA JAHN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty feet nine and one-half inches to the land formerly belonging to Dr. John Baker; thence northwesterly along said land twenty-five feet three and one-quarter inches, and thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet three inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Frederick A. Isham by Jesse C. Bennett and wife by deed bearing date the 15th day of May, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 7, Liber 38, Page 215, and indexed under block number 1,847 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City:



West 112th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,435.87, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.60, and together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $196.08 and interest.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
o17-2aw3wTu&F&n8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY P. DELAFIELD, plaintiff, against ADELHEIT NEIMEIER. (otherwise called "NEIMIER" or "NIEMEIER,") and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twentieth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty feet nine and one-half inches to the land formerly belonging to Dr. John Baker; thence northwesterly along said land twenty-five feet three and one-quarter inches, and thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet three inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Frederick A. Isham by Jesse C. Bennett and wife by deed bearing date the 15th day of May, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 7, Liber 38, Page 215, and indexed under block number 1,847 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

West 112th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,435.87, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.60, and together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $196.08 and interest.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
o17-2aw3wTu&F&n8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY P. DELAFIELD, plaintiff, against ADELHEIT NEIMEIER. (otherwise called "NEIMIER" or "NIEMEIER,") and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twentieth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty feet nine and one-half inches to the land formerly belonging to Dr. John Baker; thence northwesterly along said land twenty-five feet three and one-quarter inches, and thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet three inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Frederick A. Isham by Jesse C. Bennett and wife by deed bearing date the 15th day of May, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 7, Liber 38, Page 215, and indexed under block number 1,847 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

West 112th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,435.87, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.60, and together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $196.08 and interest.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
o17-2aw3wTu&F&n8

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE
OF
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE
OF
LANDS and TENEMENTS
within that part of the City of New York known as the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.
FOR
UNPAID ASSESSMENTS.

WHEREAS, Section 1,029 of the "Greater New York Charter" authorises the Comptroller, in his discretion, to postpone any sale for unpaid taxes and assessments; and

WHEREAS, Many persons desire, and have applied for, a postponement of the sale for unpaid assessments advertised to be held on Wednesday, September 6, 1899; now, therefore, in order to afford all such persons the opportunity to pay the assessments upon their property so advertised to be sold, and thereby avoid the additional expense of redemption of the property if sold, the said sale is hereby ordered to be postponed until Monday, the 4th day of December, 1899, to be held at the same time and place, to wit: at the Court House, City Hall Park, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BIRD S. COLER,
Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, September 5, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—JOSEPH A. DEAN, EDWARD HOWE, and SHELDON LEAVITT, as trustees under the last will and testament of Edward Leavitt, deceased, plaintiffs, against FREDERICK A. ISHAM and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the eighth day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and directed to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street distant one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Eighth Avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches; thence northerly parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Frederick A. Isham by Jesse C. Bennett and wife by deed bearing date the 15th day of May, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 7, Liber 38, Page 215, and indexed under block number 1,847 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

West 112th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,435.87, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.60, and together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $196.08 and interest.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
o17-2aw3wTu&F&n8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY P. DELAFIELD, plaintiff, against ADELHEIT NEIMEIER. (otherwise called "NEIMIER" or "NIEMEIER,") and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twentieth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventeenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thomas C. Smith, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street, distant four hundred and thirty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty feet nine and one-half inches to the land formerly belonging to Dr. John Baker; thence northwesterly along said land twenty-five feet three and one-quarter inches, and thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue one hundred and forty-five feet three inches to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises which were conveyed to the said Frederick A. Isham by Jesse C. Bennett and wife by deed bearing date the 15th day of May, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Block Series (Conveyances) Section 7, Liber 38, Page 215, and indexed under block number 1,847 on the land map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
ROOSEVELT & KOBBE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, being the premises above described and referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

West 112th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $1,435.87, with interest thereon from September 21st, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $329.60, and together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $196.08 and interest.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
o17-2aw3wTu&F&n8

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—JOSEPH APPLEGATE, plaintiff, against ERHARD GELHARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of October, 1899, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the third day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Sheriff in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 27th day of October, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.:

All those certain leasehold premises, with the appurtenances thereto, described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York on the westerly side of Avenue "A," between Second and Third Streets, and known and distinguished on a map in possession of trustees for John J. Astor under will of William Astor, deceased, by the number one hundred and fifty-four, (154,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the westerly line of Avenue "A" distant twenty-six (26) feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (5⅞) southerly from the point of intersection of the said westerly line of Avenue "A" by the southerly line of Third Street, and running thence westerly parallel with said line of Third Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with said line of Avenue "A" twenty-six feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (26 ft. 5⅞ in.); thence easterly parallel with said line of Third Street one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly line of Avenue "A"; thence northerly along said line of Avenue "A" twenty-six feet five inches and seven-eighths of an inch (26.5⅞) to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

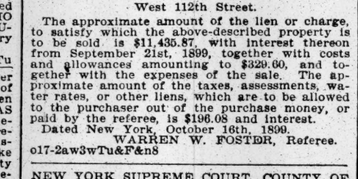
Together with and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity of the said parties of the first part, of, in, and to the said demised premises, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the said indentures of leases and the renewals therein provided for, and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, said premises being leasehold premises and said indentures of leases above referred to being:

One bearing date the 30th day of March, 1886, and made by William Astor, of the City of New York, N. Y., to one Joseph Brull and his assigns, of the same place, of the premises above described, for the term of nineteen years from the 1st day of May, 1886, at the annual rental of eight hundred and fifty dollars, and by said Joseph Brull duly assigned to one Joseph A. Hoffman and one Emma Hoffman, and by said Joseph A. Hoffman and Emma Hoffman duly assigned to one Jacob Becker, now deceased; and by said Jacob Becker during his lifetime, duly assigned to one Justina Phelps, and by said Justina Phelps duly assigned to said Jacob Becker, (now deceased,) and one Sophia Becker as joint tenants, and thereafter duly assigned by said Sophia Becker, individually and as executrix under the will of said Jacob Becker, deceased, to said defendant Erhard Gelhard, and by said Erhard Gelhard duly assigned to the defendants George Buhlman and Joseph Schadle, and

One bearing date the 1st day of November, 1896, made by James R. Roosevelt, Henry B. Ely, and Douglas Robinson, Trustees for John J. Astor, under the will of William Astor, deceased, to said Sophia Becker, her executors, administrators, and assigns, of the premises above described, for the term of twenty years from the 1st day of November, 1896, at the yearly rental of eight hundred and fifty dollars for the first nine years thereof, and at the yearly rental of one thousand dollars for the balance of said term, (subject, however, to the existing rights created by the lease first above described,) said lease bearing date the 1st day of November, 1896, having been duly assigned by said Sophia Becker to said Erhard Gelhard, and by said Erhard Gelhard to said Joseph Schadle and George Buhlman.

Dated New York, October 4, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
SILAS STRAUSS, Deputy Sheriff.
BRIGHAM & BAYLIS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 37 and 39 Liberty St., Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property, an interest in which is to be sold. Its street number is 39 Avenue A.



76th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is eleven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, with interest thereon from 19th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $317.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $303.29 and interest.

Dated New York, October 16th, 1899.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.
o17-2aw3wTu&F&n8

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—County of New York.—JOSEPH APPLEGATE, plaintiff, against ERHARD GELHARD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of October,

TO MERGE ALL LIBRARIES

Controller's Scheme to Increase Efficiency of Free Institutions.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE APPROVES

New York Public Library Would Be the Centre Under the Plan, the Others Circulating Branches.

A plan for the merging into the New York Public Library of all the free libraries which are now mainly supported by the city, was developed at yesterday's session of the Board of Estimate. The plan was suggested by Controller Coler, who has given the subject much thought, and it has received not only the support of the other members of the board, but also of many representatives of the libraries concerned. The subject was not discussed in detail, but the evident willingness of the several libraries to amalgamate with the New York Public Library so encouraged the Controller that after the meeting he said that he believed the work of union would be well under way before the end of the present administration.

At present there are some twenty-five libraries receiving aid from the city. Under a State law these institutions may apply to the Board of Estimate for appropriations amounting to 10 cents a year for each volume circulated. Mr. Coler's plan is for the amalgamation with the New York Public Library of all the libraries on Manhattan Island which receive support from the city, with a similar centralizing movement in each of the boroughs. Already this plan is in operation in Brooklyn, where the Brooklyn Public Library is absorbing the smaller libraries. Mr. Coler does not believe that the carrying out of his plan will conduce to a great saving of money, at least immediately, but it will increase the efficiency of the service by tending to place libraries in neighborhoods where they are needed and by lessening competition. In many localities, he has found, there are libraries which compete with each other, virtually covering the same ground twice, while, on the other hand, there are neighborhoods which are entirely without libraries.

"The majority of our citizens," Mr. Coler said yesterday, "are not aware that the free circulating libraries are supported mainly by the city. As a matter of fact, it is the city's money which keeps most of them going. In view of these circumstances I believe the city should assume control of the entire library field. These free libraries, being maintained for philanthropic purposes, would be willing, in most cases at least, to turn their plants over to the New York Public Library. These libraries would naturally be continued as distributing agencies, except in cases where there were more libraries in a territory than the population warranted. In such cases the plant could be moved to other localities. I am convinced that only on the city's taking up this matter can the best results be obtained. It is to systematize this good work, rather than to reduce expenses, that this plan has been proposed, though I do not doubt that ultimately a saving of money can be effected."

When asked about the details of the proposed amalgamation, Mr. Coler said that that had not been discussed. There had been correspondence between the Trustees of the New York Public Library and of the New York Free Circulating Library in reference to the matter, he said, and he felt that in case his suggestion should meet with general approval the details could be left to the Trustees of the Public Library, who are, he said, convinced that such a union will eventually become a necessity.

During the hearing, at which the representatives of at least twenty libraries were present, the latter were asked as to their sentiments in regard to the possible union of all publicly supported libraries. Ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, who appeared for St. Agnes's Free Library, replied that he thought the absorption would serve a good purpose, and ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, who represented the New York Free Circulating Library, said that it would be most advisable. "In fact," Judge Howland said, "we purpose asking for consolidation with the New York Public Library, and to act as its circulating medium. This system prevails in Boston, and has made the Boston Public Library the greatest in this country."

Samuel Greenbaum, in asking for an appropriation of $1,000 for the Aguilar Library—an increase over this year of $11,000—informed the Mayor that the society had just spent $25,000 in erecting a new building, the cost of which had been defrayed by the society.

"Why, the city pays you 5 per cent. on $800,000 now," said the Mayor.

"I know," Mr. Greenbaum replied, "but we need the money to carry on the work. I am heartily in favor of the Controller's plan for city control."

The spokesman for the Harlem Library said that the Trustees had had correspondence with the New York Public Library in regard to consolidation, and that they believed that much good would result.

In asking for an appropriation of $1,800 the representative of the Richmond Hill Free Library reminded the Mayor that Richmond Hill pays the highest tax rate in the city.

"Yes, that is so," the Controller added, "and it also issued more bonds before consolidation than any other municipality taken into the city."

While the representative was framing a reply to this sally of the Controller the Mayor broke in saying, "The State Board of Equalization has ordered us to pay $1,600,000 more to the State than we did this year. You ought to bombard the State Board, not this one."

Everett P. Wheeler, who appeared on behalf of the Webster Free Circulating Library, which asks an appropriation of $5,000, met with a warm reception from the Mayor, on account of his views on civil service reform. Mr. Wheeler had said that the money sought was needed in part to pay salaries.

"Are your employes taken from the civil service lists?" the Controller inquired.

"Not exactly," said Mr. Wheeler, "but they have to pass a pretty stiff examination."

"Don't you know that the White law requires every city employe to be taken from the civil service lists?" asked the Mayor.

"Only those paid by the city directly," Mr. Wheeler responded. "Our employes are different. We receive the money which goes into the general fund, and then we pay the employes."

"But you are very potential in this direction," the Mayor persisted. "Why don't you take them from the civil service lists?"

"I am willing to employ men who have passed the civil service examinations in my office," Mr. Wheeler replied, "and I am sure that if the civil service laws were better understood they would be better liked."

"Well," the Mayor added, "you ought to apply them in this library."

"I am sure that they would work well if we did," Mr. Wheeler retorted as he started to leave the room.

During the hearing of the application of the Long Island City Library, the Mayor took occasion to ask, "What would you gentlemen say if this board refused to make any appropriations to libraries unless they agreed to come in under the jurisdiction of the city?" The question was a general one, and no objection was made. On the contrary, several of those present said that they would willingly abide by any policy the board formulated.

CITY AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Mr. Crimmins Advocates Municipal Construction of the Tunnel and Branches to Ferries.

John D. Crimmins, who has had much experience in the construction of works of a public character, said yesterday that there was no truth in the report that the syndicate which he organized a year ago to build the rapid transit tunnel was to be revived. That syndicate was abandoned because its members believed that the offer then made by the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company was the best thing that could be done for the city. Recent authoritative assertions that the Metropolitan people would not take up the rapid transit matter again have led to the belief that Mr. Crimmins and his friends would reorganize their syndicate for the purpose of bidding on this great work.

"There is no intention to re-form that syndicate," said Mr. Crimmins, "but as a private citizen I would gladly give a good deal of time and work to help along the project of rapid transit. I want to see the underground railroad built because the city needs it, and it would help the city. I think, however, that the city ought to build the tunnel itself and not ask private capital to bid on the construction.

"The City of New York can get the money to build the underground rapid transit railroad for 3 per cent. per annum, or 3½ per cent. at the most. It will take four or five years to complete the work, and by that time bidders will be ready to pay the city at least 6 per cent. on the cost for the privilege of operating the underground system. This franchise would be very valuable, and should be put up at public auction for a period of twenty-one or twenty-five years.

"The letting of the contract for the construction of this rapid transit tunnel to private capital means two or three profits. The capitalist must get his profit and the contractor must get his, and both men in figuring on the contract will put their figures high enough to meet contingencies. The city ought to be able to build the tunnel at actual first cost, and then the city would own an extremely valuable piece of rentable property.

"Another thing that should be taken into consideration in the construction of this underground rapid transit railroad is the extension of branches to the important ferries. There are various reasons why this should be done. For one thing, the ferry branches would in time become very profitable, and besides that they would help lessen the general cost of construction. They would furnish an outlet for excavated material. Everything, it must be remembered, will have to come from and go to the water side."

Albert B. Boardman of counsel to the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission will present to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day an application for the reduction of the $14,000,000 contractor's bond. City Controller Coler, at whose instigation this action is to be taken, signed a petition for the reduction of the bond last Saturday. The Controller believes that the reduction ought to be to $5,000,000 at least. The Judges of the Appellate Division, however, will have full discretion in this matter.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commission, will submit at the next session of the board a suggestion that the municipal authorities should be officially informed that Elm Street is likely to be needed soon for the excavation for the underground rapid transit system, and that the work of grading and paving that street should be suspended until after the rapid transit excavation is completed. Mr. Keating, the head of the Department of Highways, has declared that his duty requires an immediate prosecution of the grading and paving of Elm Street, unless otherwise directed by the Mayor or the Board of Public Improvements. The paving, he said, would not be commenced before Spring, at any rate.

Corporation Counsel Whalen said yesterday that he expected to make a personal appearance when the application was made to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for a reduction of the fourteen-million-dollar bond. "I shall endeavor to have the amount of the bond reduced to $3,000,000," said Mr. Whalen. "I desire to see every obstacle taken out of the path of rapid transit."

City Bond Sale Announced.

Controller Coler yesterday announced that $2,877,107.32 of city bonds will be sold on Oct. 26. These bonds are as follows: $1,849,107.32 to replenish the street and park opening fund, $358,000 for the redemption of assessment bonds for the improvement of Park Avenue above One Hundred and Sixth Street, and $570,000 to pay the award to the Long Island Water Company.

Captains in Queens Transferred.

Chief Devery transferred a number of policemen in Queens yesterday. Capt. Timothy White was transferred from Newtown to Rockaway Beach, and Capt. Kreuscher from Rockaway Beach to Newtown; Capt. Hickman from Long Island City to Flushing, and Acting Captain Tucker from Flushing to Long Island City.

LEGAL NOTES.

VALID CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—James Fitzsimons by his will gave his real and personal estate in trust for his wife during her life, and then the personal estate and the proceeds of the sale of the real estate were directed to be divided into four parts, one of which was to be paid to the pastor or rector of the Roman Catholic Church at the corner of Pitt and Stanton Streets, to be applied in aid of the fund of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul attached to the church. The testator's wife predeceased him. The provision referred to was claimed to be invalid, because of the indefiniteness and uncertainty of the beneficiaries, and because it was in contravention of the statute against perpetuities.

Surrogate Varnum, before whom the case was reargued, after having been heard by ex-Surrogate Arnold, yesterday decided that the corporation of St. Vincent de Paul was not entitled to the legacy under the law as it stood before the act of 1893, providing that no bequest should be deemed invalid by reason of the indefiniteness or uncertainty of the persons designated as beneficiaries, but that under the provisions of that act the bequest was valid. "In the case in question," Surrogate Varnum says, "the money was directed to be paid to the pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrow, and was required to be applied and used by him in aid of the fund of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul attached to his church. Had the gift been made in terms to the society, I do not think there could be any doubt of its legality under the act of 1893. It was made, however, to the spiritual director of the society. Whether it was made to him solely by reason of his being pastor of the society, occupying the relation to it of spiritual director, the gift was nevertheless evidently intended by the testator to be held in trust by the pastor, and not to be paid by him to the society. He was to apply and use it in aid of the fund of the society. That may mean from time to time, as the need for its use or application should arise, in consequence of the inadequacy of funds of the society to meet the demands made upon them, or it may be considered as meaning that the gift should be applied in aiding or assisting the same class of persons for whose relief the society provides, wholly irrespective of the condition of the funds of the society.

"The construction last suggested seems to me the more likely of the two to reflect the intention of the testator, and I think it should be adopted. Under it the entire fund could be applied at once, upon the death of the testator, without violating any of the provisions of his will, to the relief of the persons whom the society aids, who are the poor of the parish of the church to which the society is attached, and who, it is safe to say, are a class numerously present within its boundaries. This construction certainly relieves the bequest from any possible taint of the vice of perpetuity, which otherwise it might be claimed would attach to it."

***

DIVORCE DECREE REFUSED.—Florence G. Ivison's suit for an absolute divorce from her husband, Henry Ivison, when brought to trial before Justice Gildersleeve, of the Supreme Court, was submitted after only two witnesses, the defendant and the co-respondent, had been examined. No alimony was asked for, and there was no evidence of the statutory requirement of an absence of connivance, privity, or procurement on the part of the plaintiff, or even of a desire on her part for a divorce. Justice Gildersleeve yesterday decided not to grant judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and has adjourned the trial until the second Wednesday in November, saying that under the circumstances the Court was not warranted in granting a decree of divorce. At the time to which the case was adjourned, Justice Gildersleeve says, the plaintiff will have an opportunity to be heard, and both parties will be granted an opportunity to convince the Court of the absence of connivance or of fraud.

WILL OF HENRY CHAUNCEY, JR.

Provides for a Trust Fund for Poor Children's Benefit.

The will of Henry Chauncey, Jr., who died at Lenox, Mass., on Sept. 27, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The value of the estate, according to the petition, is unknown. It is said to be very large, however. Mr. Chauncey inherited one-third of the estate left by his mother, who died in 1895.

By the terms of his will, Mr. Chauncey bequeaths a number of valuable military paintings to the Eighth Regiment.

The testator leaves his share of his mother's estate, one-third to his father, Henry Chauncey, and two-thirds to his sister, Lucy, for life. On their death the property, together with a number of valuable paintings and pieces of jewelry, is to be sold and the proceeds are to be devoted to the foundation of a trust fund to be known as the Emily Howland Chauncey Trust Fund.

The fund is to be used to give the children of the poor of this city Summer vacations in the country. The fund is to be under the direction of the editor of Life, the rector of Holy Trinity Church of Lenox, Mass., and the President of the Children's Aid Society.

Mementos in the shape of jewelry are bequeathed to Charles Howland Russell, Robert Sturgis, Eugene K. Austin, John R. Swasey, and Henry G. Kidabock.

To his sister, Lucy, Mr. Chauncey bequeaths the residue of the estate. She and Charles Russell Howland are appointed executors of the will.

One leaf doesn't make a shamrock, it takes three.

A few days ago we advertised 25 different styles of boys' hats. Boys' hat buyer calls us to account for not telling the truth.

At infinite pains and considerable expense he got together 49 styles of boys' headgear, and to advertise 25 isn't fair.

All hard-headed men will enjoy the comforts of our automatic derby—automatically adjusts itself to any head. $3.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TEACHERS' PAY WITHHELD

City Superintendent Maxwell Says Brooklyn's Rolls Are Illegal.

HE ARGUES AGAINST INCREASES

No Salaries Paid to the Army of Teachers in the Borough Since June Last.

The public school teachers of Brooklyn, numbering more than 3,500 men and women, have received not one penny of their salaries since June last. Although the schools of that borough have been open since the first week of September, one delay after another has interfered with the payment of the money due them. There have been many complaints from the teachers about this condition of affairs. They allege that they are the victims of red tape methods, and that the injustice of their treatment is deserving of the severe condemnation of every one who is interested in the system of public education. A large proportion of the teachers earn only enough to meet the necessary expenses of living, and the withholding of their pay for any length of time causes them financial embarrassment.

A day or two before the Central Board meeting of Oct. 11, at which so much illfeeling was aroused by City Superintendent Maxwell's attack on the local committee system of Brooklyn, Auditor Henry R. M. Cook of the Board of Education had a talk with Dr. Maxwell about the salaries of the Brooklyn teachers, and, on Oct. 12 sent him a long communication asking if he did not think the Brooklyn pay rolls for September, with increases of teachers' salaries, ought to be certified by the Board of Superintendents of that borough, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1,091 of the charter, as amended by the Ahearn law. He also pointed out that Section 1,066 of the charter contemplated the withholding of school moneys from any School Board, "whenever the City Superintendent of Schools shall report in writing to said Board of Education that the provisions of the State school laws or of this charter are not being complied with." Auditor Cook said yesterday that the sending of this communication the day after the stormy meeting of the Central Board was merely a coincidence.

Dr. Maxwell replied on Oct. 13. He said that Auditor Cook was right in refusing to pay the increases of salaries, and gave the following as his reasons for that opinion:

1. No increase of a teacher's salary up to or above $900 per annum is legal unless the service of the teacher is certified as fit and meritorious after inspection and investigation by the Borough Board of Superintendents, the principal of a school having the right to vote on the question.

2. It is the Auditor's duty to withhold all salaries increased under the new schedule above $900 until the requisite certificate by the Borough Board of Superintendents is filed.

3. There can be no doubt that in the case of salaries raised exactly to the minimum prescribed by the Ahearn law—$900 after ten years' service and $1,200 after fifteen years' service—the certificate of the Borough Board of Superintendents as to fit and meritorious service is necessary before the Auditor would be authorized in auditing the pay rolls. Revenue bonds have been or are about to be issued to pay during the remainder of the current year the exact amount of increase required by the Ahearn law and no more. If increases in salaries are made beyond these points or in the case of classes of teachers not mentioned in the Ahearn law, the Brooklyn School Board has obviously disobeyed Section 1,542 of the charter, which provides that expenditures for any purpose or object shall not in any one year exceed the amount appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for such purposes or object. For this reason, in addition to the fact that the Superintendents' certificate is lacking, such increases are illegal.

This correspondence between Auditor Cook and Dr. Maxwell, showing them both to be of the opinion that the Borough School Board has acted illegally in the matter of the pay rolls, is calculated to still further imbitter the relations between the City Superintendent and the Borough School Commissioners. But, the Brooklyn teachers say, while this fight between the Superintendent and the School Board is going on there is no reason why the teachers should be made to suffer.

It was said at the Board of Education building last evening that the Committee on By-laws and Legislation of the Central Board, of which ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen is Chairman, was considering the question whether Dr. Maxwell and Auditor Cook are right in their contention as to the Brooklyn pay rolls for September. On this committee there is only one Brooklyn man, J. E. Swanstrom, formerly President of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

MR. ELLIS FOR SECRETARY.

Democrats in School Board Ordered to Vote for Him.

It was reported yesterday that orders had been issued from Democratic headquarters to the organization men in the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx to vote at tomorrow's meeting for William Ellis for Secretary of the board. The office has a salary of $5,000 a year. Mr. Ellis now holds a $2,500 office in the Controller's Department.

The Secretarvship of the local School Board has been vacant since Arthur McMullin left it to become an Associate Superintendent.

Plunged to Death from a Window.

Isaac Rettig, a young shirtmaker, living at 124 Attorney Street, yesterday afternoon jumped out of the fourth-story front window of a shirt factory at 18 White Street, where he was employed, and was killed. He plunged headlong from the window through an opening in the pavement to the sub-cellar of the factory and landed upon the floor of the cellar. He died before a Hudson Street ambulance could arrive. It is supposed that he was temporarily insane.

Ex-Controller Eckels Improving.

It was stated at the Holland House last evening that James H. Eckels of Chicago, Controller of the Currency under President Cleveland, was able to be about his apartments. Mr. Eckels was knocked down and run over by an express wagon at Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue on Saturday night, one wheel of the vehicle passing over his body.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

The Right Kind

Of course price is a consideration in your clothes, and of course you want the best that can be procured for that price.

That sort is our sort — the best in every way.

Men's Suits, $15 to $35.
Men's Top Coats, $15 to $32.

Medium Weight Underwear, extra value, $1.25.
Neckwear, 50c. and up.
Fancy Shirts, $1.50 to $2.50.
Our $1.00 Gloves guaranteed.
The best Derby to be had—$3.

Mackintoshes, $10 to $40.

Prompt attention to post orders.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st ST.

FOR HEADACHE
and weak digestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
has no equal.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

SHOT BY A JEALOUS MAN.

New Jersey Police Official, Who Feared Attentions to His Wife, Attempted to Kill a Friend.

John Kane, Chief of Police of Undercliff Borough, shot and seriously wounded William F. Murray of that place yesterday morning. Two bullets took effect. One bullet went very near to the heart, but it is not thought that it will prove fatal.

Murray is about forty years of age. He is employed at the Ellis Oil Works at Edgewater. He was in charge of the cooperage shops. Kane, whose duties as Chief did not interfere with his work to any great extent, was a cooper employed in the oil works, and worked under Murray.

Kane lived at the Town Hall, in Undercliff Avenue, not a great distance from the oil works. Murray says that Kane is insane, and was not responsible for the shooting. It is said that Kane imagined that Murray was too attentive to Mrs. Kane, but that this was true is denied by all concerned, and it is said that if Kane believed this to be the case he was mistaken and that it was a hallucination.

After shooting Murray, Kane left his house and boarded a trolley car for Hackensack. He remarked before going, "Now that I've shot him and killed him, I'm ready to give myself up." He proved to be as good as his word, for on arriving at Hackensack he entered the office of Sheriff Van Buskirk and told him that he had shot and killed Murray, and wanted to be locked up. He was detained until the truth of his statement was ascertained. He was then locked up to await results.

At Edgewater is is said that Murray was sent for yesterday morning to go to Kane's house to try and make peace between Kane and his wife. It is said there was trouble between the couple, and that Murray was sent for because he was known to have some influence over Kane.

Murray's story is as follows:

"Kane was undoubtedly crazy when he attempted to murder me. He has shot at his wife several times. I am boss cooper in the Ellis oil works at Edgewater. Kane works for me. He has been ill, and I went to his house ...s morning to inquire about him. We talked a few minutes, and I walked down stairs to the front door. As I grasped the doorknob he commenced firing. The first bullet lodged in my back near the left side. The second bullet passed through my left arm as I dashed through the door. Kane followed me up, and we struggled on the grass in front of the house. He fired four more shots at me as we struggled. I thought the revolver was empty then, and we separated. Leveling the revolver at me again he fired another shot, but just at that time Mrs. James McCreery rushed in and knocked the revolver downward. The bullet struck the ground at my feet. I honestly believe that last shot would have passed through my body, and I owe my life to this brave woman.

"The Borough Council has received many complaints about this man, and why they have allowed him to carry a revolver and club for the past few months is something we can't understand. If I recover I will sue the borough for heavy damages. He attempted to shoot John O'Brien of Edgewater for a fancied wrong a short time ago."

Residents of Edgewater and Undercliff say that Murray's claim that Kane has been mentally unbalanced for some time past is well founded, but they say his trouble was practically a monomania, and that he displayed his weakness in no way except in imagining that his wife was being sought after by other men.

Murray is being treated at the Englewood Hospital. His wounds were dressed before he was removed.

Justice Heath of Hackensack committed Kane to await the result of Murray's injuries.

Kane has six children and Murray four. Mrs. Kane refused to be seen last night.

Punished for Selling Impure Milk.

Fifty-one milk dealers were on trial in Special Sessions yesterday charged with the sale of impure milk. Twenty-nine of the dealers pleaded guilty, and were fined in amounts from $15 up to $150; the largest amount being paid by Floyd M. Houghton of 362 East Tenth Street. The balance of the cases were adjourned for one week.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

BLACK SILK.

Imported Black Taffetas, fine, durable quality,—brilliant finish, 26 inches wide, 75 cents per yard; Value $1.10.

Black Peau de Soie, rich quality, soft finish, suitable for gowns, separate skirts or bodices, 95 cents per yard; Formerly $1.25.

New handsome weaves in black silk:—Peau de Soie, regence, replisser, faille francaise, poplin, poult de soie, gros grain, surah, rhadzimir, satin liberty, satin soleil, peau d' ebene, peau de fleur, armure royale, amazon and drap de soie, 75 cents to $4.00 yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Fashion & Common Sense

join hands in that most recent fad—Rainy Day Skirts.

We are showing many exclusive styles in the new plaid back English Cheviots and Homespuns — strictly tailor-made — at surprisingly little prices: viz:

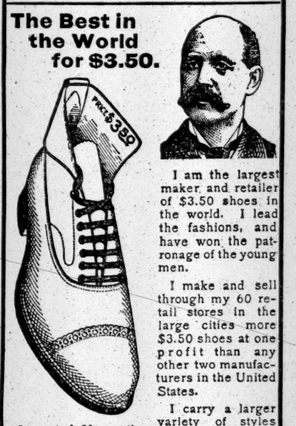
$7.75, $10.50, $12.50, $15.
Above at 13th St. Store only.

A word to men: Our Custom Dep't is doing better and better. We are producing
Business Suits for $30 & $35 and Overcoats for $35 & $40,
which are a revelation to men who have been patronizing fashionable tailors.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

The Best in the World for $3.50.



Imported Norwegian Russet Calf, on the famous Warwick last, knob toe. Calf lined, full double sole to heel. Others charge $5 to $6 for its equal. Sent by mail for $3.75.

I am the largest maker and retailer of $3.50 shoes in the world. I lead the fashions, and have won the patronage of the young men.

I make and sell through my 60 retail stores in the large cities more $3.50 shoes at one profit than any other two manufacturers in the United States.

I carry a larger variety of styles and widths of men's $3.50 shoes than any other shoe dealer in this city.

Catalog free. Factory: Brockton, Mass.

Over 1,000,000 Wearers

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1549 Broadway, cor. 46th; 345 5th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

DAME FASHION SAYS "INLAY."

Wondrous landscapes in wood rivaling the old Italian Mosaics, which were kept under glass; but these are simple, practical, durable designs in shaded blacks, browns, yellows, and greens, called in Europe L'Art Noveau.

Besides are inlaid mahogany bedroom pieces, especially favored because of their exquisite color harmonies. Dressing tables and bureaus have dainty flowers, floating ribbons, and festoons.

Even European Fads are inexpensive, when you can

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

ELECTROLYSIS AND ELEVATED.

Official Report that Third Avenue Was Affected Denied by Russell Sage and Railroad Men.

There were printed yesterday what were said to be extracts from a report made by Charles R. Barnes of Rochester, N. Y., electric expert, to the State Railroad Commission, in which the effect of electrolysis on the Third Avenue elevated structure was discussed. The report purported to be the result of a long and thorough investigation of the Third Avenue structure, as well as tests of the water pipes, gas pipes, and rails in the vicinity of the elevated structure all over the city. It was alleged that Mr. Barnes had found that at the Brooklyn Bridge the current which had escaped from the wires furnishing power for the trolley cars had entered the Third Avenue structure, although the structure had not yet sustained "serious damage" from this cause.

The Manhattan Railway Company officials refused to admit yesterday that the matter deserved grave consideration. A representative of the General Superintendent said that every foot of the structure was absolutely safe. "Do you think," said he, "that a large corporation such as ours, with such heavy interests, and carrying so large a number of people every day, can afford to take risks as to the safety of the structure on which its cars run? We have Inspectors constantly watching every part of the elevated road. I am not at liberty to discuss the question of possible effects of electrolysis, but you may be sure that it has not in the slightest degree injured any part of the road."

W. E. Baker, the electrical engineer of the road, declined to discuss the matter.

"We are," said Russell Sage, "on the lookout for any damage that may come to our system through electrolysis. We are, besides, as stockholders and for the stockholders, too selfish to let anything go at hazard. The Railroad Commissioners told us that no damage had been done to our structure by electric action. This was the story told by our own experts, for we of course examined into the effect of electric currents on our property. This has been a constant care on the part of those in authority in the Manhattan Railway Company. And, besides, I use the road, and will not let any passenger take a risk that I won't take; and if I ride, the structure is safe.

"To show my confidence in the road, you may say that to-day I added 1,000 shares of Manhattan to my holdings. What do my holdings amount to? Ah! that is another story. I don't think I care to make that public."

At the office of the Bridge Commissioner it was said that there had been received no complaints of the effect of electrolysis on the Brooklyn Bridge, which, it was said in the article which mentioned the Barnes report, had been feared by electrical experts.

Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, said yesterday that the company officials had not noticed the ill-effects of electrolysis on the bridge, and did not believe there were any serious leakages from the wires. "We are getting our system of preventing these leakages in better shape every year," said he. "Our tracks on the bridge are double bonded for the very purpose of preventing them, and the tracks used by the elevated trains on the bridge have been double bonded by Superintendent C. C. Martin."

Women's Suits and Jackets. | *Women's Suits and Jackets.*

O'Neill's.

Women's Suits and Jackets.

We are showing an exceptionally fine line of the newest styles in MEN-TAILORED SUITS. See them. The workmanship, style and finish are equal to custom work, while the prices are unusually attractive. Two very special items:

VENETIAN CLOTH SUITS, with six-button Reefer Jacket, full lined with black taffeta, new saddle-back Skirt percaline lined and bound with velveteen $18

BLACK DIAGONAL CHEVIOT SUITS, tight-fitting, double-breasted Jacket, scalloped back, new shape Skirt, entire suit lined throughout with black taffeta of good quality . . . $25

Our Stock of Women's Jackets

Is the largest and best we have ever gathered, and includes all the latest novelties in shape and material. Three good values for this week's selling:

BLACK KERSEY JACKETS, six-button Reefer shape, neatly stitched and lined throughout with black taffeta $10

BLACK KERSEY JACKETS, new box front, stitched and scalloped back, lined throughout with fancy taffeta . . $15

FINE KERSEY JACKETS, short, jaunty effect, lapped seams, velvet collar, stitched satin revers, lined throughout with black satin of extra quality $18

A Complete Stock of Women's Shirt Waists in Flannel, Mohair and Silk, Embracing All the Popular Shades and Styles, at Very Attractive Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Birds.

Singing Canary, $2.00; extra singer, $2.50 and $3.00; any singer not suiting can be changed. Square brass cages, $1.00; larger, $1.50 and $2.00; all real brass, best quality. Birds and cages safe by express on receipt of price. Holden's (new) book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated, all about singing, mating, food, care, selecting, and prices, by mail for 25 cts., stamps.

G. H. HOLDEN,
240 6th Ave., bet. 15th and 16th Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....at 8
Under the management of Daniel Frohman.
Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT
E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned
in Dumas's romance.
THE KING'S MUSKETEER
THE KING'S MUSKETEER
NEXT TUESDAY, OCT. 24, first time of the new romantic drama by Leo Dietrichstein,
.....THE SONG OF THE SWORD.....
With E. H. SOTHERN...and...MISS HARNED.
***THIS WEEK: HARLEM OPERA HOUSE,
MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8 30.
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
ONE OF THE GREATEST OF THE LYCEUM'S SUCCESSES!
ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL COMEDIES SEEN IN MANY YEARS.
.....THIRD MONTH.....
Charles Frohman presents
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs
WITH ITS ADMIRABLE CAST OF PLAYERS.
***AT HARLEM OPERA HOUSE THIS WEEK.
MESSRS. FROHMAN PRESENT
AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN.

Charles Frohman's Last Week. **Criterion Theatre** B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric.
Last Sat. Mat. **THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S.**
Monday, Oct. 23—Seats Ready Thursday.
Charles Frohman will present
JULIA MARLOWE
In Clyde Fitch's New Play,
BARBARA FRIETCHIE, The Frederick Girl.

EMPIRE THEATRE—B'way & 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & Broadway.
LOUIS MANN CLARA LIPMAN | Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. THE GIRL IN THE BARRACKS Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S BIG PRODUCTION.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.

Madison Square Theatre. 24th St., n'r B'way
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Ev'gs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. **Why Smith Left Home**

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Robert Downing Edison Moving PICTURES.
Beaumont Sisters, Favor & Sinclair; 30 other stars.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. PATRICE & CO. CARON & HERBERT. GENARO & BAILEY.
30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c.

THE NEW YORK & Promenade de Luxe. Broadway, 44-45 St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Sat'y, 2:15. The **MAN IN THE MOON JR.**
INCL. SAM BERNARD & FOUGERE.
Prom. de Luxe 8 to midn. Neapolitan Orchestra.
Sunday Eve. Colossal Concert. Popular Prices.

Wallack's Broadway & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
A delightful picture of early New York.
WM. H. **CRANE**
PETER STUYVESANT GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM.

CASINO Closed this week for Renovation. BX OFF. OPEN DAILY 9 to 6.
First Time Nxt. Mon. Evg. **ALICE NIELSEN** Opera Co. in **The Singing Girl.**

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
2D MONTH AND LAST 5 DAYS.
IN PARADISE

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way | Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. GIGANTIC VAUDEVILLE. 6 NEW EUROPEAN ACTS. 6 DEWEY at Montpelier and Boston. BARGAIN MATS. Wednesday & Saturday, 50c.

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Filipino Swordsmen; Big-Headed Girl. Theatre—2 Co.'s.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
The Great Hit. **"Maedel Als Rekrut."**

HARLEM Op. House. **BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO**
Ev. 8:15; S't M't 2:15. With J. E. Dodson & Gt. Cast.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Boston Symphony Orchestra. Gericke Sembrich Ternina Jackson Dohnanyi Hambourg Kneisel Adamowski and others.
Five Matinees.
Weds. Afts.—Nov. 8, Dec. 13, Jan. 17, Feb. 21, March 21.
Five Evg. Concerts,
Thursdays—Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 18, Feb. 22, March 22.
Change of programme each performance.
Season tickets with reserved seats for the series of five matinées or five evening concerts, $7.50, $6, $5, and $3; Boxes, $50 and $40, according to location.
Subscribers of last year may renew their subscriptions until Saturday, October 21st.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—Fifty-eighth Season—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
Eight Public Rehearsals Nov. 17, Dec. 8, Jan. 5, Jan. 26, Feb. 16, March 9, Mch. 23, Apr. 6.
Eight Concerts—Nov. 18, Dec. 9, Jan. 6, Jan. 27, Feb. 17, March 10, March 24, April 7.
RENEWALS of SUBSCRIPTIONS from Oct. 16 to Oct. 28. Sale of SUBSCRIPTIONS to new applicants on and after Tuesday, October 31.
PROSPECTUS, with particulars for the season, at Music Stores, Hotels, and on application from AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Kneisel Quartet
8th Season in New York.
FIVE EVENING CONCERTS,
Oct. 31, Dec. 19, Jan. 23, March 6, April 10.
THREE CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEES.
Nov. 14, Feb. 27, March 27.
Subscription sale now open. Tickets and Prospectus at Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Two Piano Recitals.
To-Night at 8:15 and SATURDAY AFTERNOON OCT. 21, at 3.
VLADIMIR **De Pachmann**
THE RENOWNED PIANIST.
Management Henry Wolfsohn.
Res. Seats, $1.50 & $1.00.
Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

GRAND EXHIBITION
RARE PAINTINGS.
ACADE